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# ***Daily Report***

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## **East Asia**

**FBIS-EAS-89-137  
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# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-89-137

### CONTENTS

19 July 1989

NOTICE TO READERS: An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

#### NORTHEAST ASIA

##### Japan

Round of Trade Talks With U.S. Planned [KYODO]	1
Further on Meeting With Chinese Diplomat [KYODO]	1
Envoy to PRC Briefs Vice Foreign Minister Liu [KYODO]	2
Spokesman on 'Balanced' Perspective Toward PRC [KYODO]	2
NHK Poll Predicts LDP Election Defeat [Tokyo TV]	3
LDP May Ask for DSP Help If It Loses Election [KYODO]	4
DSP Leader Turns Down LDP [KYODO]	4
Opposition Fails To Paper Over Differences [KYODO]	4
LDP Official Denies Lower House Dissolution [KYODO]	5
Police Report Rise in Addictive Drug Abuse [KYODO]	5
Labor Ministry White Paper on Aged, Women [KYODO]	6

##### North Korea

Daily Demands U.S. Forces Withdraw From South [KCNA]	6
PRC Official Opposes U.S. 'Interference' [KCNA]	7
Yim Su-kyong Tours Movie Studio, King's Tomb [KCNA]	7
Papers Assail Blocking of Study Tour in South [KCNA]	8
Airport Checks in South Intensified [KCNA]	8
South Publishing Houses Raided; People Arrested [KCNA]	8
More on Pyongyang Festival Activities Conclusion	9
Articles Praising Festival Reviewed [KCNA]	9
Gifts for Kim Il-song, Kim Chong-il [KCNA]	9
Festival Organization Concludes Work [KCNA]	9
U.S. Paper Reports on WFYS [KCNA]	10
Seychelles Figure Sends Thanks [KCNA]	10
Delegates Comment on Festival Success [KCNA]	10
More Impressions of Festival [KCNA]	11
Kim Pok-sin Speaks at Soviet Embassy Reception [KCNA]	11
Kim Il-song Greeted Nicaraguan President Ortega [KCNA]	12
Dailies Note Anniversary of Nicaraguan Revolution [KCNA]	12
Nicaraguan Ambassador to DPRK Speaks at Meeting [KCNA]	12
Hungary's Abrogation of Visa Agreement Condemned [KCNA]	13
Cultural Exchange Treaty Signed With Albania [KCNA]	13
Pyongyang Meeting Marks French National Day [KCNA]	14
Daily Editorial Stresses Modern Light Industry [Pyongyang Radio]	14
Revolutionary Cause, Role of Youth Explained [Pyongyang Radio]	16

##### South Korea

President No To Visit U.S. for Fall Summit [Seoul Radio]	18
Security Discussions Planned [YONHAP]	18
Daily Sees U.S. Relations at 'Turning Point' [KYONGHYANG SINMUN 17 Jul]	19
U.S. Troops To Remain at Current Levels [YONHAP]	20
Measures To Ease U.S. Trade Friction [YONHAP]	20
Ministry Protests U.S. Move To Probe Shipbuilding [THE KOREA TIMES 15 Jul]	20
President No Tae-u Carries Out Cabinet Reshuffle	21
Security Agency Head Replaced [Seoul Radio]	21
YONHAP Assesses Cabinet Changes	21



DPRK Acts To Prevent 'China-Type' Demonstrations	[THE KOREA HERALD 4 Jul]	21
More on NSP Investigation of So Kyong-won Case		22
Cardinal Said Urged To Visit North	[THE KOREA TIMES 15 Jul]	22
RDP Calls So's Actions 'Deplorable'	[THE KOREA TIMES 19 Jul]	23
So Said To Confess to Most Charges	[THE KOREA TIMES 19 Jul]	23
Daily Examines Facts in So Case	[THE KOREA TIMES 19 Jul]	23
No Said To Have Ordered Summons of Kim Tae-chung	[THE KOREA TIMES 19 Jul]	24
NSP Sends Second Summons	[THE KOREA TIMES 19 Jul]	25
So Case's Impact on Political Climate Examined	[THE KOREA HERALD 19 Jul]	25
Northern Policy To Continue Despite Trips	[THE KOREA TIMES 19 Jul]	26
No Pledges To Push Dialogue With Pyongyang	[THE KOREA HERALD 4 Jul]	26
More on Controversy Over National Teachers Union		27
Aides Accused of Document Leaks	[THE KOREA TIMES 16 Jul]	27
DJP Rejects Dialogue With NTU	[THE KOREA TIMES 19 Jul]	27
Education Ministry Rejects Dialogue	[THE KOREA TIMES 19 Jul]	27
Battle for Recognition Continues	[YONHAP]	28
NDRP Denies No-Kim Deal on Fifth Republic Issues	[THE KOREA HERALD 13 Jul]	28
New Economic Association Formed With USSR	[YONHAP]	28
Soccer Team Plans 'Friendly Match' in USSR	[YONHAP]	29
CSSR Drops GATT Escape Clause in Trade	[THE KOREA HERALD 16 Jul]	29

## SOUTHEAST ASIA

### Burma

Military Commanders Assigned Areas in Rangoon	[Rangoon Radio]	30
Order Issued on 'Missing Persons', 'Strangers'	[Rangoon Radio]	31
Tight Security in Rangoon on Eve of Martyrs Day	[AFP]	31
Aung San Suu Kyi Accuses Government of Terrorism	[AFP]	32
NLD Cancels March in Face of Troop Presence	[AFP]	32
Martyrs Day Events in Rangoon Reported	[AFP]	33
Gen Khin Nyunt Addresses News Conference	[Rangoon Radio]	34
News Conference Continues	[Rangoon Radio]	38
Khin Nyunt Discusses Tax Collection Procedures	[Rangoon Radio]	39
Student Dissident Interviewed on Junta Charges	[THE NATION 19 Jul]	40

### Cambodia

Hun Sen Rejects 'UN Peacekeeping Force' Proposal	[SPK]	41
Leaves for Talks in Paris	[SPK]	42
Stops Over in Hanoi	[AFP]	42
Ministers, State Councils Request More Members	[Phnom Penh Radio]	42
Paper Urges People To Fight Possible Drought	[Phnom Penh Radio]	43
Japan Said To Express Support for Sihanouk	[Radio VOK]	44
End of Khmer Rouge, Phnom Penh Regime Urged	[Radio VOK]	44
USSR's Aid to SRV, Afghanistan Compared	[Radio VODK]	44
SRV Unilateral Pullout 'Maneuver' Viewed	[Radio VONADK]	45

### Indonesia

Sudomo Discusses 'Openness'; Receives U.S. Envoy	[ANTARA]	45
Vietnamese Captains, Crews Tried for Smuggling	[AFP]	46
Court Hears Smuggling Case	[ANTARA]	46
New Nuclear Power Plant Slated for Java	[BERNAMA]	46

### Laos

Passenger Transport Agreement Signed With Hanoi	[KPL]	46
Rice Donated to Drought-Stricken Areas	[Vientiane Radio]	47
Vietnamese Rice Aid Arrives	[Vientiane Radio]	47
Editorial Suggests Natural Calamities Prevention	[Vientiane Radio]	47

Duties of People's Council Deputies Outlined [Vientiane Radio] .....	47
Defense, Security Maintenance Duty Viewed [Vientiane Radio] .....	48
Two-Way Service System in Production Discussed [Vientiane Radio] .....	49
Editorial on Fulfilling Trade Work for 1989 [Vientiane Radio] .....	50

## Philippines

U.S. Base Filipino Workers Assured of Benefits [PNA] .....	51
Enrile Says U.S. Behind Senate Head's Ouster [Manila Radio] .....	51
Further on Manglapus Visit to Moscow .....	51
Arrival Statement Cited [Moscow International] .....	51
Addresses Shevardnadze-Hosted Dinner [PRAVDA 18 Jul] .....	52
Deportation Planned for Chinese 'Fugitive' [AFP] .....	56
President Aquino Returns From European Tour [Quezon City Radio] .....	56
Aquino Approves Financial Aid Action Program [Quezon City Radio] .....	57
Outlines Details to Press Club [Quezon City Radio] .....	57
President Aquino To Visit Malaysia in August [PNA] .....	58
\$800 Million in Foreign Investments Needed [MANILA BULLETIN 19 Jul] .....	58
Rural Development Monies To Be Granted by EEC [PNA] .....	58
ASEAN-Japan Fund To Lend Bank \$90 Million [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 19 Jul] .....	59
Government's P20 Billion Overspending Reported [PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 19 Jul] .....	59

## Thailand

Board of Trade Summarizes U.S. Trade Issues [SIAM RAT 18 Jul] .....	59
Bank Wants To Keep U.S. Cigarette Import Ban [BANGKOK POST 19 Jul] .....	60
Progress Reported in Textile Talks With U.S. [BANGKOK POST 19 Jul] .....	60
Minister Hints Compromise in U.S. Glass Project [THE NATION 19 Jul] .....	61
Minister on Aircraft Engines Controversy [THE NATION 19 Jul] .....	61
PRC Official Arrives for Cambodia Talks [AFP] .....	63
Villagers Evacuated as SRV Shells Khmer Rouge [BANGKOK POST 19 Jul] .....	63
Cambodian Refugee Influx Burdens New Camp [BANGKOK POST 11 Jul] .....	63
Cambodian Refugee Smuggling Racket Discovered [BAN MUANG 17 Jul] .....	64
Probe of Possible Corruption at Lao Refugee Camp [BANGKOK POST 8 Jul] .....	64
Bilateral Trade With EC Market Improves [TNA] .....	65
6-Month Rice Exports Set New Record [Bangkok Radio] .....	65
Spokesman Reports Decrease in National Debts [Bangkok Radio] .....	65
Bank Official on Trade Deficit, Inflation [BANGKOK POST 19 Jul] .....	65
Minister Rules Out Floating Oil Prices [THE NATION 19 Jul] .....	66
Opposition Role in Government Criticized [THE NATION 10 Jul] .....	67

## Vietnam

Do Muoi Meets FRG Parliamentary Delegation [VNA] .....	68
Nguyen Thanh Binh Returns From DPRK [Hanoi Radio] .....	68
Hanoi-Vientiane Economic Cooperation Reviewed [Hanoi Radio] .....	68
Daily Critiques Paris Economic Conference [Hanoi International] .....	69
Commentary Addresses 'Refugees-for-Profit' Trade [BANGKOK POST 17 Jul] .....	70
Gen Le Duc Anh's Soviet Visit Described [Hanoi Radio] .....	71
Circular on Supplements, Addenda Issued [Hanoi Radio] .....	72
Seminar on Implementing Government Decision [Hanoi Radio] .....	73
Private Taxi Company in Ho Chi Minh City [Hanoi Radio] .....	73
Paper Views Agricultural Tax Collection [Hanoi Radio] .....	73
Nationwide Agricultural Production Reported [Hanoi Radio] .....	73
Improved Cultural, Artistic Environment Urged [Hanoi Radio] .....	74

## Japan

### Round of Trade Talks With U.S. Planned

OW1807142489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1330 GMT  
18 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 18 KYODO—Japan and the United States will hold the first session of bilateral talks aimed at removing structural trade barriers in Hawaii in late August or in Tokyo in early September, Foreign Ministry officials said Tuesday.

The meeting will be held in Hawaii on August 31 and September 1 or in Tokyo on September 4 and 5, according to the officials.

The specific date and venue for the talks are being arranged through diplomatic channels.

Prime Minister Sosuke Uno and U.S. President George Bush agreed to launch negotiations to ease Japan's trade surplus by removing trade barriers.

In the talks, the U.S. is expected to bring up such issues as the Japanese distribution system and Japan's high rate at savings.

Japan, on the other hand, wants to discuss such matters as America's low savings rate and corporate buying, the officials said.

The two countries also will hold a bilateral committee [as received] on trade between the ministry's bureau chief-level officials on September 4 in Hawaii, according to the officials.

### Further on Meeting With Chinese Diplomat

OW1807130089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1224 GMT  
18 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 18 KYODO—China on Tuesday rejected a Paris summit declaration urging Beijing to heed summitters' humanitarian concerns, and described it as a "violent interference" in China's internal affairs, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said.

Japan's senior Foreign Ministry Official Tadashi Ikeda filed the message during a meeting with Tang Jiaxuan, China's charge d'affaires in Tokyo.

At the July 14-16 Paris summit, Japan and six other summit nations joined in a condemnation of China's bloody crackdown on the pro-democracy movement.

Tang, minister and charge d'affaires at the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo, implicitly scolded Japan in the 30-minute meeting with Ikeda, deputy director general of the Information Analysis, Research and Planning Bureau, the officials said.

"China is not satisfied and cannot accept this declaration," Tang was quoted by Japanese officials as saying.

"We really hope that China will receive this message sent by the summit nations ... And will show a proper response," said Foreign Ministry spokesman Taizo Watanabe who briefed foreign correspondents afterwards.

Watanabe said that Japan explained that it is only natural that the crushing of the pro-democracy movement has adversely affected China's relations with Western nations and Japan, as the repression runs counter to their basic democratic values.

Despite concern over human rights violations in China, however, Japan does not wish to see its giant neighbor "walk down the path of isolation," said Ikeda in his talks with the Chinese diplomat.

"Therefore, we would like to renew our cooperation, (but only) after looking carefully at the situation as well as at the opinion of the international community," Ikeda was quoted as telling Tang. Tang responded that China has cautiously considered both the fundamental interests of its people and the surrounding international situation in proceeding with its present policies.

He assured Japan that China's commitment to economic reforms and an open-door policy remains unchanged, as does its desire to further friendly relations with other countries.

China's policy of friendly and neighborly relations with Japan, as outlined in postwar bilateral declarations and treaties, remains firm, the envoy said.

Tang said his government hopes that Japan has the same intentions and will thus take a "birds-eye view" and "respect the facts" regarding recent events in China.

Watanabe said Tang was told Japan will likely resume "cooperative relations" after appraising China's "response" to unspecified Japanese concerns, as well as an improvement in "international public opinion and atmosphere."

Questioned on what Japan deems an adequate response, Watanabe said that Japan awaits "concrete examples" from the Chinese that would lend credibility to their pledges to continue economic reforms and an open-door policy.

"At this moment the Chinese response is not enough and the international situation is not conducive to the resumption of cooperative relations," he said.

Japan, China's largest aid donor and business partner, has responded to the crackdown on dissidents with a de facto suspension of economic assistance and high-level



governmental contacts, along with an advisory that Japanese businesses keep their presence in China to a minimum. "Our position is not changed as far as their repression and brutal activities against students and citizens—it is our fundamental position to keep pointing that out," Watanabe said.

"But at the same time we should not lose sight of the long-term prospect of our relations, in which we do not want an isolated China," he said. "That kind of situation would (also) not be in the interest of other nations."

The spokesman said that Ikeda expressed similar sentiments to Tang and added that repressive actions will ultimately work to China's detriment by setting back its modernization process.

Ikeda also explained that the positions taken on China by the respective participants at the summit were "very severe" and merit China's serious consideration.

But Tang was also told that Prime Minister Sosuke Uno and Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka personally "took the initiative" in Paris in ensuring that the summit declaration did not exclusively condemn China.

Owing to those efforts, the final draft also stressed the need to avoid provoking China's isolation.

Tang did not offer an expression of gratitude, however, and Japanese officials said later that China's harsh attack on the declaration naturally implicated Japan, as the seven nations unanimously agreed on its wording.

Japanese Ambassador to China Toshiji Nakajima delivered similar representations directly to the Chinese Government in Beijing on Tuesday afternoon, Watanabe said.

Watanabe said Japan offered to represent the seven summit members in view of its neighborly relationship with China. Japan is the only nation to have directly conveyed the summit declaration to China.

**Envoy to PRC Briefs Vice Foreign Minister Liu**  
*OW1807161289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1459 GMT 18 Jul 89*

[Text] Beijing, July 18 KYODO—Japanese Ambassador to Beijing Toshiji Nakajima briefed a Chinese senior official Tuesday on the results of the Paris summit, a Japanese Embassy official said.

In a meeting with Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing at the ministry, Nakajima also explained Japanese efforts to avoid incorporating additional sanctions against China into the summit political declaration issued on Saturday.

Nakajima was quoted as telling Liu that Japan can not condone the Chinese military's crackdown on the pro-democracy movement.

The Japanese envoy, however, added that Japan thinks isolation of China from the international community will hinder Chinese modernization and be detrimental to peace and stability in Asia.

In response, Liu repeated the Chinese view that the political declaration is an intrusion into China's internal affairs and is offensive to the Chinese people.

**Spokesman on 'Balanced' Perspective Toward PRC**  
*OW1807132589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1308 GMT 18 Jul 89*

[Text] Tokyo, July 18 KYODO—Japan's cooperative ties with China are likely to be resumed when other nations come around to Japan's more "balanced" way of looking at the situation there, a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman hinted Tuesday.

"Other nations, when they study the situation and come to realize that there are two aspects in this problem of developing relations with China, will come to have a more balanced perspective on this issues," said spokesman Taizo Watanabe at a briefing with foreign correspondents.

Watanabe said that while human rights infringements in China are one aspect that cannot be ignored, another task is to face up to how China should be dealt with from a long-term perspective, taking into consideration the dangers of China being provoked into isolationism.

He described the current international atmosphere surrounding the events in China as resulting from an "emotionally-heightened" foreign reaction.

When the reaction becomes "more balanced," he said, "there is less possibility that whatever we do will not be misunderstood."

Watanabe was believed to be referring to Japan's conditions for a resumption of economic assistance, high-level governmental relations, and normalized business activities.

Those conditions include China's demonstration of its commitment to continue economic reforms and an open-door policy, as well as an international atmosphere that is conducive to Japan's normalizing its ties with Beijing, he said.

Japan is reluctant to be seen as jumping ahead of its Western allies in resuming ties with China after the bloody repression there. The government has rebuked business executives for creating an image of Japan as being guided solely by profit considerations.

In an implicit criticism of Western countries that have adopted a hard rhetorical line on the events in China, Watanabe said that countries with values differing significantly from those of China may tend to adopt unproductive policies.

"If two countries share the same system of values, then a kind of method that is always used between those two countries will be effective," Watanabe explained.

"Sometimes a confrontational attitude will be effective in asking the other to change a position, he suggested. "But sometimes an unexpected response will come if the two countries hold a different system of values."

"I think there is a great possibility that if we take a confrontational position toward China, saying that you should change this or else, China will feel that it is being coerced into doing something," the spokesman cautioned.

"That is against their system of values, so we have to find out a better way of asking, or making, China change its policy."

Watanabe called on foreign countries to enter "reasonable" discussion on China's future over the long term which would not necessitate a change in their "fundamental humanitarian position."

Watanabe noted that at the Paris summit, Japanese Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka passed on a message from Singaporean Premier Lee Kuan Yew that such a long-term perspective on China should be adopted, taking into consideration "the Chinese way of thinking."

"If appropriate actions are taken, China will become truly modernized in 40 to 50 years time," he quoted the message as saying. He said Japanese Prime Minister Sosuke Uno noted that Lee's message was very instructive.

#### **NHK Poll Predicts LDP Election Defeat**

*OW1807141889 Tokyo NHK General Television  
Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 16 Jul 89*

[Text] An NHK opinion survey reveals the prospective winners of about 80 percent of the seats at stake in the upcoming upper house election. It will be extremely difficult for the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] to maintain a majority in the upper house. If the present situation continues, the number of successful LDP candidates is expected to be less than that of successful Japan Socialist Party [JSP] candidates. In the opinion survey, the NHK polled about 40,000 people across the country on 8 and 9 July and analyzed the election situation based on reports filed by local NHK stations. According to the outcome of the analysis, of 76 seats at stake in the constituency balloting, prospective winners have almost been decided for about 60 seats. In 16 one-seat constituencies out of 26 one-seat constituencies,

there are definite indications as to which party will win. The JSP is trying to snatch seats from the LDP in the Tohoku and Shikoku areas, where the LDP has traditionally secured most of the seats. Independent candidates backed by the JSP and the newly formed Confederation of Labor [Rengono-kai] are waging a better election campaign than LDP-backed candidates. The LDP-backed candidates are being forced to wage extremely difficult campaigns in the one-seat constituencies which had been known as the LDP's impregnable fortresses.

There are 15 two-seat constituencies. The LDP took all of the seats in four two-seat constituencies in the elections held 3 years ago. However, in the upcoming election, seats are anticipated to be shared in almost all of the constituencies by candidates backed by the LDP, the JSP, and other independent candidates supported by the JSP. Under this situation, it will be difficult for the LDP to take all the seats in the two-seat constituencies. Each party is contesting in the three-seat or four-seat constituencies centering on big cities. In these constituencies, JSP candidates and independent candidates supported by the JSP are waging a favorable campaign. Thus, the JSP is on the rise in the constituency balloting, and there are many constituencies where the LDP is waging a difficult campaign. Amid the contest between the LDP and JSP, the Komeito has steadily been consolidating its support from voters, with a goal of winning in five constituencies. The Japan Communist Party [JCP] is being forced to wage a difficult campaign under pressure from the rising JSP, and it is likely that it will be difficult for the party to secure the three seats at stake. The Democratic Socialist Party [DSP] is engaged in a fierce struggle, with a goal of taking three seats. Among the so-called mini-parties, the Tax Party and the Progressive Party are engaged in the campaign for possible seats in big cities.

In the proportional representation balloting, 40 parties and political organizations are waging an election campaign for over 50 seats at stake. The LDP wants to take at least more than 15 seats out of 19 seats at stake. However, the present election situation is very difficult for the party. The JSP aims to win 15 seats, far exceeding its 9 seats at stake. However, the party is likely to get more seats than planned. Komeito, the JCP, and the DSP are striving hard to secure seats. The so-called mini-parties are waging a difficult campaign to gain seats amid the contest between the LDP and the JSP, and some of those mini-parties are likely to win seats. In view of this, it will be extremely difficult for the LDP to win the 54 seats required to maintain its majority in the upper house. Depending on developments in the last phase of the election campaign, the LDP may lose half of its seats at stake. On the other hand, the JSP is generally waging a very favorable campaign. If this trend continues, the party is predicted to double its seats.

The election campaign has only a week to go before the voting on 23 July. Nearly half of the voters had not yet

decided whom they would vote for when the NHK conducted the poll. Changes in the turnout of voters may alter the election results. The final results are still unpredictable.

**LDP May Ask for DSP Help If It Loses Election**  
*OW1907043589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0353 GMT  
19 Jul 89*

[Text] Takamatsu, July 19 KYODO—The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) may call for help from the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), the No. 3 opposition party, if it loses its majority in the 252-seat House of Councillors, LDP Secretary General Ryutaro Hashimoto said on Wednesday.

Hashimoto, here on an election campaign, told a news conference that the LDP and DSP have shared common ground on foreign policy, security and other basic policy affairs.

Many LDP candidates in Sunday's second chamber election are expected to lose chiefly because of the unpopular 3 percent consumption tax and the Recruit scandal, all mass media polls show.

The LDP, with 66 seats of its pre-election strength of 139 up for election, needs to win 54 out of the 126 seats at stake in the upper house election.

The DSP, which calls itself a middle-of-the-road party, has since April joined talks among four opposition parties to establish an opposition coalition government.

**DSP Leader Turns Down LDP**

*OW1907104689 Tokyo KYODO in English 1004 GMT  
19 Jul 89*

[Text] Kobe, July 19 KYODO—The leader of the No. 3 opposition Democratic Socialist Party, Eiichi Nagasue, on Wednesday turned down a Liberal Democratic Party approach for help if it fails to maintain a majority in the 252-seat House of Councillors.

DSP Chairman Nagasue, who visited Kobe on a stump-ing tour, described as nonsense LDP Secretary General Ryutaro Hashimoto's statement the same day calling for DSP's help.

Hashimoto told a news conference in Takamatsu that the LDP and DSP have shared common ground over foreign policy, security and other basic policy affairs.

Nagasue told reporters that the opposition camp is trying hard to map out blueprints for an opposition coalition government to replace the LDP government.

The DSP head also said he is sure that the LDP will lose its upper house majority in the July 23 election for the second chamber.

Nagasue said his party will press Prime Minister Sosuke Uno to resign and to press the cabinet into dissolving the House of Representatives for a general election.

**Opposition Fails To Paper Over Differences**

*OW1807223889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1326 GMT  
18 Jul 89*

[Text] Tokyo, July 18 KYODO—Opposition parties are predicting Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] will lose its upper house majority in the July 23 election, but they are still divided over joint policies for an opposition coalition government.

In a series of press conferences at the National Japan Press Club on Monday and Tuesday, the secretaries general of five opposition parties and the LDP discussed their prospects in the upcoming national election for half the 252 seats in the House of Councillors.

But it was clear that there are still big policy differences among the opposition parties.

The Japan Socialist Party, [JSP], Komeito, the Democratic Socialist Party, the Japan Communist Party and the United Social Democratic Party [USDP] all said they expect to take more control of the upper house and would try to table a bill calling for abolition of the unpopular 3-percent consumption tax.

As the bill is unlikely to pass the more powerful, LDP-controlled House of Representatives, the opposition camp plans to push for dissolution of the lower house, demanding that the LDP take responsibility for enforcing the tax system without reaching public consent.

But Komeito and the DSP, critical of the JSP for its "unrealistic" policies over Korean peninsula, security, defense and energy issues, say that unless the JSP convincingly shows its responsibility as the No. 1 opposition force, an opposition coalition is unlikely.

Komeito Secretary General Yuichi Ichikawa told the conference he hopes to tackle political reforms under JSP leadership but said the JSP still lacks clear vision on alternative revenue replacing the consumption tax. He expressed doubts about establishing the coalition.

Ichikawa said his party would not side with the LDP, saying that if the opposition fails to forge a coalition, Komeito would pursue its policies independent from both the LDP and the JSP.

DSP Secretary General Takashi Yonezawa also urged the JSP to take "reliable" action compatible with the four principle policies.

Yonezawa said a comprehensive discussion over tax reforms must follow when the oppositions submit a bill for abolishing the current consumption tax, including



finding a new revenue, correcting the imbalances in taxing system and presenting measures blueprints [as received] for the aging society.

He criticized as irresponsible the JSP's alternative revenue plan of issuing one-year deficit-covering bonds. Yonezawa expressed dismay at the surge of the JSP's popularity, saying "our party candidates are forced to fight against the JSP popularity even in the districts which do not hold JSP seats."

USDP Secretary General Shogo Abe, however said the JSP can now take a more flexible approach toward uniting opposition forces as a result of its new popularity.

Abe said the biggest task after the election will be to increase the number of candidates for a lower house election.

JSP Secretary General Tsuruo Yamaguchi stressed the JSP will "tactfully compromise" with others in pursuing four-party coalition policies. He said the four parties have agreed to mutually respect party principles.

Yamaguchi said the JSP is not opposed to succeeding the security pact with the United States. Rather, taking notice of the global detene, Yamaguchi said it will cap defense spending at below 1 percent of the GNP and strictly adhere to the security pact by upholding the three principles barring production possession and introduction of nuclear weapons into Japan.

Yamaguchi also said that he would demand the dissolution of the lower chamber in a special Diet session expected shortly after the election, depending on how the cabinet of Prime Minister Sosuke Uno handles an LDP defeat and his responsibility for it.

JCP Secretariat Chief Mitsuhiro Kaneko warned that the LDP, in an effort to reverse waning public support, may woo the opposition camp and induce them to "review," not abolish, the consumption tax.

The Communist Party has been omitted from talks among opposition parties seeking to form an opposition coalition. JSP's Yamaguchi flatly dismissed any possibility of forming a coalition with the Communist Party.

**LDP Official Denies Lower House Dissolution**  
OW1807171489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1050 GMT  
18 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 18 KYODO—Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] Secretary General Ryutaro Hashimoto said Tuesday the dissolution of the lower house only will occur after action is taken to bring about political reform.

Hashimoto also told reporters at the Japan National Press Club that Prime Minister Sosuke Uno plans to unveil the party's proposed changes in the unpopular 3

percent consumption tax on Wednesday and Thursday, during Uno's first campaign trip for candidates running in the July 23 upper chamber election.

Hashimoto said Uno's performance on the campaign trail will be crucial to whether the LDP can recover some of the public support it has lost from the Recruit influence-peddling scandal, the consumption tax and allegations that Uno had an extramarital affair with a geisha.

Uno aides said Uno is offering the consumption tax revision plan to gain public understanding of the need for the indirect tax and to restore public confidence in the party.

While public response to the LDP generally has become less hostile, it has not been favorable enough, Hashimoto said.

The leading opposition Japan Socialist Party [JSP] has been riding the coattails of anti-LDP sentiment and has been making headway, political analysts said. Anti-LDP sentiment already has resulted in a swell of JSP seats in the Metropolitan Assembly, won in the July 2 election, the analysts said.

Hashimoto said he would feel responsible if his party loses a majority in the upcoming election but he said he would not immediately resign.

"Some things could be resolved by resignation but those (things) are of light [as receive] importance," he said.

Hashimoto blasted the JSP's calls to abolish the consumption tax, saying they are insufficient and lack reasonable money-raising alternatives. He reiterated the LDP's criticism of the JSP's South Korea policy, its opposition to agricultural liberalization and its criticism of defense policy.

He said he is pessimistic that a four-party opposition coalition will be formed, citing discrepancies among participants over basic policies—security, defense, diplomacy and energy issues.

**Police Report Rise in Addictive Drug Abuse**  
OW1807044189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0116 GMT  
18 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 18 KYODO—The Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) Tuesday activated a task force to combat addictive drug abuse, which is marking a rapid rise with the increasing number of Japanese tourists traveling abroad.

The drug abuse elimination headquarters was reopened for the first time since 1981, the MPD said.

Consumption of stimulant drugs declined after the 1960s following police clampdowns and toughened penalties for violators of drug laws, but a recent sharp rise in the number of Japanese traveling overseas has brought a surge of heroin and cocaine abuse, MPD officials said.

Trafficking routes have also expanded internationally, with Japan emerging as a shipment center for narcotic contraband, they said.

New methods of drug-trafficking have also appeared, such as the use of international mail-order and airmail services, they said.

The officials also said drugs were being smuggled into Japan, mainly from South Korea but also increasingly from Taiwan.

In May last year the MPD busted a smuggling scheme organized by a Hong Kong-based gangster group to ship four kilograms of heroin from the British colony to the U.S. via Japan, the officials said.

**Labor Ministry White Paper on Aged, Women**  
*OW1807044089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0149 GMT 18 Jul 89*

[Text] Tokyo, July 18 KYODO—The growing number of aged and female employees are indispensable to Japan's workforce if economic growth is to be maintained, according to the Labor Ministry's 1989 white paper released on Tuesday.

The paper, an annual report compiled by the ministry since 1949, said the total number of workers aged 55 and over had increased from 7.36 million in 1968 to 11.91 million in 1988.

Job opportunities for aged male workers, however, had dwindled and the recruitment rate for men aged 60-64 was 71.1 percent in 1988, down 9.9 percent from two decades previously.

The employment rates in 1987 for similarly aged workers in the U.S. and Britain were 54.3 percent and 53.3 percent respectively, while in West Germany the rate was 30.9 percent and in France 25.7 percent, according to the paper.

It explained these lower recruitment rates as the result of earlier retirement ages and different labor policies in these countries.

In Japan, more than 90 percent of companies asked their employees to retire by the age of 60, but about 80 percent of the 2.76 million workers aged 60-64 continued to work after their official retirement, the paper said.

About three-quarters of Japanese companies allowed their retired employees to continue to work for another 2-3 years under special recruitment programs.

The average wage of an officially retired worker dropped by about 40 percent to 200,000 yen, although the vast majority of such employees continued to work the same number of hours as full-time workers, the paper said.

The number of part-time female employees working less than 35 hours a week rose from 2.15 million in 1978 to 3.86 million last year, and brought to 4.46 million the total number of part-time female employees.

The paper attributed the increase to changes in Japan's demand-supply structure and the needs of employers to cut costs.

The figure compared with 4.39 million part-time female workers in Britain last year and 1.90 million in West Germany, according to the paper.

By industry, 1,719,000 Japanese women worked part-time in the wholesale and retail industries, 1,589,000 in the manufacturing industry and 969,000 in the service industry, the paper said.

It also said that the 1987 wage index for part-time female workers stood at 71.9 against the base figure of 100 for full-time female workers, and showed that wage gaps between them have widened since the early 1970s.

## North Korea

**Daily Demands U.S. Forces Withdraw From South**  
*SK1807110489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 18 Jul 89*

[Text] Pyongyang July 18 (KCNA)—NODONG SIMUN today carries an article demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

The Korean people and the world peace loving people, the participants in the Pyongyang festival in particular, lifted up their voices demanding the pullout of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea for easing tensions on the Korean peninsula and consolidating peace there, says a signed article, and continues:

The U.S. imperialists are talking about the reduction of nuclear weapons in other areas, but keep mum about the reduction or withdrawal of nuclear weapons in South Korea.

More than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons deployed by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea are the root cause endangering peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world, to say nothing of peace in Korea. As long as the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and their nuclear weapons remain in South Korea, tensions on the Korean peninsula cannot be eased nor can the situation in Asia and the rest of the world be improved.

The U.S. imperialists are noisily advertising their forces and nuclear weapons in South Korea are a "deterrent" to "threat from the North" and a "guarantee of peace". This is a trick to justify their policy of aggression and war and deceive and make a mockery of opinion at home and abroad.

Their utterances that they have deployed in South Korea nuclear weapons to counter "nuclear attack" on the part of socialist countries do not hold water. The United States signed a treaty on the abolition of some nuclear weapons. And it is now holding a series of talks for nuclear disarmament. Of late socialist countries made public a unilateral programme for the reduction of armed forces and are putting it into effect.

Such being situation, the U.S. imperialists have no ground to keep nuclear weapons in South Korea.

If they truly want peace, they must immediately withdraw their aggression forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

The anachronistic policy of the U.S. imperialists who occupied South Korea and turned it into a nuclear forward base and are pursuing a nuclear war strategy is not only a big disgrace for the U.S. people but also the root cause of their sufferings. Voices calling for the pullout of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea are nowadays ringing out even from the United States.

If the U.S. imperialists continuously occupy South Korea and step up nuclear war preparations, going against the trend of the times, they will be unable to escape bitterer condemnation by the world people.

**PRC Official Opposes U.S. 'Interference'**  
*SK1807104289 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1000 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 18 (KCNA)—Yin Xuerun, chief of the Political Department of the Military Academy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and former commanding officer of the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV], resolutely opposed the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea and demanded the immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea.

He declared this in an interview with a KCNA correspondent in Beijing on July 8 on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

He continued:

It is none other than the United States that blocks and obstructs the reunification of Korea. The Chinese People's Volunteers unilaterally withdrew from Korea on their own initiative till October 1958, but the U.S. forces over 40,000 strong still remain in South Korea.

The United States is continuing its interference in the internal affairs of Korea, reinforcing aggression weapons. This shows that the United States has not given up its ambitious hegemonism, going against the present trend of the world situation.

After the war the DPRK Government put forward many proposals for peaceful reunification and has made sustained efforts for their materialisation.

The party, government and People's Liberation Army of China fully support all the constructive and reasonable proposals for reunification including the proposal to found the democratic confederal republic of Koryo advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song and resolutely support the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This is our unshakable stand.

The United States must stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea and leave the Korean people to settle the Korean question by themselves.

Today the U.S. is not only ceaselessly meddling in the internal affairs of Korea but also continuing to interfere in the home affairs of China these days while putting pressure upon its government.

The U.S. hegemonist nature has never changed.

In conclusion, he stressed:

We are convinced that although obstacles are laid in the way of Korea's reunification, the Korean people will certainly realise their desire for reunification and the Sino-Korean friendship forged in blood will strengthen and develop down through generations. The Chinese people will fight hand in hand with the Korean people for ever whatever storm may rise again in the world.

**Yim Su-kyong Tours Movie Studio, King's Tomb**  
*SK1907004889 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1539 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 18 (KCNA)—Chondaehyop [National Council of University Student Representatives] delegate Yim Su-kyong who had participated in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students today visited the Korean film studio.

When she arrived at the studio, the general director and many movie actors and actresses warmly welcomed her with compatriotic feelings.

She went round the mock-up location streets and indoor shooting halls and played "Spring of Native Home" by piano at the music recording room.

Leaving the studio, she wrote on the visitors' book that artists of national culture should strive to overcome the heterogeneity of the 45-year division of the country.



On July 17 she visited the tomb of King Tongmyong, historic remains located in Yokpo District, Pyongyang, on her way back to Pyongyang from Wonsan.

She looked, with deep interest, round the tomb of King Tongmyong in the age of the Koguryo Dynasty which shows the fine architecture and long cultural traditions of our people.

She was warmly welcomed by the working people taking a rest there and spent a pleasant time with them.

#### **Papers Assail Blocking of Study Tour in South**

SK1907061489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0513 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 19 (KCNA)—Papers here today assail the South Korean puppet clique's desperate attempts to block the peace and reunification study tour of Korea to be made simultaneously in the North and the South.

Recalling that the South Korean puppets refuse to issue visas to the foreigners and Koreans overseas who intend to participate in the tour, while slandering the North with the allegation that it is trying to "foment" the anti-American, anti-"government" struggle in South Korea by making student Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop), and foreigners take the lead in the study tour, NODONG SINMUN in a signed commentary says:

The puppets say that they could not remain an onlooker because the organizers of the tour took a stand similar to the "North's calls" for denuclearization and independence on the Korean peninsula, U.S. troop pullout and halt to the "Team Spirit" exercises. This is a far-fetched argument designed to invent a pretext for crackdown on it.

They claim that the study tour must be suppressed because it is motivated by the same idea with the North's calls, although it is entirely beneficial to peace and reunification of the country, to the cause of world peace. This brazen logic can convince no one.

Moreover, the study tour was initiated by international organizations and figures who want peace against war and nuclear weapons, not by us, and the puppets' talk about "fomentation" and the like on our part is a despicable, cock-and-bull story.

Trying to incriminate and brandish the sword against the study tour which now enjoys support and welcome of the people at home and abroad is a criminal act against peace and reunification which can be committed only by the No Tae-u group who seek a way out in blocking the road to peace and reunification of the country and acting a servant in the execution of the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war.

The No group must look foursquare at the trend of the times and stop the fascist suppression of the participants in the peace and reunification study tour of Korea and provide all necessary conditions for it.

A signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON says the puppets' fascist steps to block the study tour give the lie to their talk about "dialogue," "peace" and "reunification" hitherto.

#### **Airport Checks in South Intensified**

SK1807123789 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1043 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 18 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u puppet clique, scared off by the fact that figures of various circles of different countries are going to make a grand march from Mt. Halla as part of the peace and reunification study tour of Korea, is frantically intensifying search and checkup at airport and ports to prevent it, according to a report.

Crying out that parliamentarians, university professors, priests and others, 200 in all, from the Philippines, Australia, India and other countries plan to participate in the march due to start from Mt. Halla, the fascist clique is running wild in search and checkup for all the foreigners to prevent their coming to South Korea.

Anti-war, anti-nuke, peace champions of various countries are going to join in the march from Mt. Halla. This proves that the world peaceloving people's struggle for solidarity with peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification is growing stronger with each passing day.

#### **South Publishing Houses Raided; People Arrested**

SK1807114289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1021 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 18 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u fascist clique July 6 mobilized large police forces in a surprise attack upon "Hanmadang," "Hwangto" and "Yolsaram" publishing houses in Seoul and seized some 4,400 books related to the northern half of Korea, according to a report.

The police also searched "Onnuri" and "Tolbegae" publishing houses for the mere reason that they sold ideological books, and arrested their representatives on charges of violating the "National Security Law." It raided the house of So Po-hyok, executive chairman of the Christian Youth Council Group for participation in the Pyongyang festival, which is located in Yongsan District, Seoul.

This continued frantic search and seizure shows that the No Tae-u clique is desperately resorting to suppression in a bid to stifle the South Korean people's longing for the northern half growing on the occasion of the Pyongyang festival.

## More on Pyongyang Festival Activities Conclusion

### Articles Praising Festival Reviewed

SK1207235089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
2206 GMT 12 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA)—On the tenth of July APN published articles by reporters who had participated in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, under the title "Pyongyang, Thank You!"

Noting that the recent festival held under the slogan "For Anti-imperialist Solidarity, Peace and Friendship!" made a great contribution to further strengthening friendship and unity among all the youth on the globe, the news agency gave a detailed explanation of the preparations for the festival made in Korea on a large scale and on the highest level.

The thematical centres of the festival political functions had witnessed brisk discussions from morning till late at night on the issues of the realisation of disarmament, strengthening of anti-imperialist solidarity, establishment of a new international economic order and defence of human rights, it said.

Pointing out that these energetic political functions were linked with the activities of Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of South Korea's "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop), the news agency stressed:

She came to Pyongyang despite the puppet clique's obstructive moves, to demonstrate to the world that the South Korean youth and students, too, are unyieldingly and steadfastly taking part in the joint struggle against imperialism and for national reunification.

Referring to the closing ceremony of the festival, APN emphasized that all people were very excited, fascinated by particularly beautiful scenes.

It said:

Pyongyang, thank you. You have brought the youth on the globe closer to each other. We will always keep in our memory the eight days of the festival.

### Gifts for Kim Il-song, Kim Chong-il

SK1407054889 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0517 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 14 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il received precious gifts from party and state leaders, high-level guests of honor, youth and student delegates and individual figures of some 100 countries on the five continents in the period of the Pyongyang festival.

Gifts were presented by Comrade Robert G. Mugabe, first secretary and president of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front,

president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, and chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement; Comrade Julius K. Nyerere, chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and chairman of the South Commission of the Non-Aligned Movement; Comrade A.G. Zulu, secretary-general of the United National Independence Party of Zambia; who participated in the Pyongyang festival and gifts from heads of states, presidents and head of the parties such as Cuba, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Yemen Arab Republic, Burundi, Mali, Ghana, Central Africa, West Sahara, Uganda, Senegal, Nigeria, Seychelles, were conveyed through guests of honor and youth and student delegations who participated in the festival.

And 440 pieces of gifts were presented by the Malagasy prime minister and more than 110 other guests of honor and figures of international organisations who participated in the Pyongyang festival and 280 pieces of gifts from over 100 youth and student delegations and many individual figures.

The precious gifts presented to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il during the Pyongyang festival numbered over 1,000 in all from some 100 countries of the five continents regardless of the ideas, systems, political views, religious beliefs, nationalities and races. This is a striking expression of deep reverence for and boundless trust in President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il who have made immortal contributions to the Korean and the world revolutions, directed deep interest to the development of the world youth and student movement and gave a wise guidance to the successful holding of the Pyongyang festival and is great pride and honor of our country and nation.

There are many valuables expressing boundless respect and reverence for President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il, highly praising their greatness and undying revolutionary feats among the gifts prepared with utmost care.

Many gifts carry ardent desire of the peoples on the five continents earnestly wishing President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and long life.

### Festival Organization Concludes Work

SK1407153889 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1524 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 14 (KCNA)—The 17th meeting of the Permanent Commission [PC] of the International Preparatory Committee [IPC] for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students [WFYS] was held here today.

The members of the PC of the festival IPC attended the meeting.

Discussed at the meeting were minutes of the 14th, 16th, 17th meetings and special meetings of the Permanent Commission, a record of the special meeting with President Yasir 'Arafat who visited the PC of the festival IPC, report of work of PC delegations which were sent to Fiji, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines, an information of the list of the participants in the festival, catalogue of official documents of the Permanent Commission, a circular of the PC to the national preparatory committees and international and regional organisations on the venue of the next festival and a series of problems concerning the preparations for the festival. With this the PC of the IPC for the 13th WFYS ended its work.

#### **U.S. Paper Reports on WFYS**

*SK1907043589 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1511 GMT 18 Jul 89*

[Text] Pyongyang July 18 (KCNA)—The U.S. paper THE MILITANT July 14 carried an article by its chief editor who participated in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students [WFYS].

The paper said President Kim Il-song and Robert G. Mugabe, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe and chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, made speeches at the opening ceremony held at the May Day Stadium.

It noted that some 3,000 functions took place during the festival.

The paper wrote that many youths and students from 180 countries participated in the festival which was held under the slogan "For Anti-Imperialist Solidarity, Peace and Friendship!"

It noted that, Korea being divided forcibly by the military intervention of the United States, the struggle for her reunification became the focal point of the 13th WFYS.

The paper said the festival became more conspicuous with the participation of a single delegate from South Korea in it in spite of the threat of the Seoul authorities.

Recalling that Yim Su-kyong read out an appeal of "Chondaehyop [National Council of University Student Representatives]" to the progressive youths and students of the world who participated in the festival at an interview with foreign reporters held at the international press centre, the paper gave a detailed account of the appeal.

The paper wrote that the U.S. imperialists provoked a war in Korea.

It said Washington is occupying South Korea militarily and dominating it politically and economically.

#### **Seychelles Figure Sends Thanks**

*SK1907050789 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0442 GMT 19 Jul 89*

[Text] Pyongyang July 19 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a letter of thanks from Jeremie Bonnelame, secretary for youth and sports of the Central Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and minister for agriculture and fisheries, and his party, leaving Korea on July 12.

The letter says that they congratulate the Korean people who are closely rallied behind His Excellency President Kim Il-song and the dear leader, upon the great achievements in the recent festival which they had prepared with their meticulous and tireless efforts.

We could see the tremendous achievements made by Korea in the economic, social, cultural and political domains under your wise and energetic guidance, the letter says.

We were struck with admiration at the devotion of your excellency president and you the dear leader to the Korean people and the peoples of the third world including Seychelles and are grateful for it, the letter says, and adds:

We unconditionally support the struggle of the Korean people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone under your wise leadership.

#### **Delegates Comment on Festival Success**

*SK1907051889 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0451 GMT 19 Jul 89*

[Text] Pyongyang July 19 (KCNA)—Members of delegations of various countries to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students expressed deep impressions of the successful Pyongyang festival which powerfully demonstrated the solidarity and united might of the progressive youth and students of the five continents.

A member of the youth secretariat of the African National Congress of South Africa Malombo, said that the Pyongyang festival was a grand event unprecedented in scale and artistic plane. Such a wonderful event could be presented only by Pyongyang, he noted, and continued:

I saw the future of mankind and the world in the reality of Korea.

What I strongly felt while watching all events of the festival, the opening and closing ceremonies in particular, was the invincible unity of the Korean people which no one can break.

Standing in its centre are President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.



Head of the National Youth Delegation of Saint Lucia Charles Leslie said that Korea has shown a wonderful model of rapid progress with the turnout of the entire people in the building of a new society.

Member of the parliament of Turkey Ibrahim Aksoi expressed his impressions of the opening and closing ceremonies of the festival and Kwangbok and Chongchun streets as follows:

The festival prepared by Korea is very impressive and wonderful.

The opening ceremony of the festival was splendid and enchanting and the closing ceremony, too, struck all people with admiration.

I saw the stamina of the Korean people firmly rallied around party and the leader in one body. I envy this most.

#### **More Impressions of Festival**

*SK1907062389 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0507 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 19 (KCNA)—The Pyongyang festival which was held amid the great expectation and concern of the world people left deep impressions on the youth and student delegations and guests from different countries and evoked great repercussions upon them.

William Andrew, head of the state band of Sierra Leone, said that the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students recorded the most excellent chapter in the history of the festival movement.

He noted:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea hosted the functions of the festival flawlessly, most colorfully and on the largest scale.

Its opening and closing ceremonies were the most amazing and successful.

I pay profound tribute to the wise guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who arranged such excellent festival functions and has brought grandeur to Korea.

Member of the Czechoslovak youth delegation expressed his impressions of the festival as follows:

The Pyongyang festival was a fascinating and beautiful grand festivity beyond human imagination.

I think that such excellent festival functions can be prepared only by an organized and united people.

Saying he was a happy man who was entertained to a feast on his birthday during the festival as if he were at home, he said:

I extend deepest thanks to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who, busy as he was in leading the party and the state affairs as a whole, saw to it that a feast was arranged for the birthday of an ordinary delegate to the festival and even sent a gift, wishing the young man a happy future.

A member of the Guadeloupe youth delegation, secretary for the external relations of the communist youth union, stated that all the functions of the festival, the opening and closing ceremonies in particular, were beyond imagination in scale and artistic aspect. I saw such a rare function for the first time in my life.

The head of the Filipino youth and student delegation had this to say:

The opening ceremony of the festival which was held in Pyongyang was very fascinating.

The opening ceremony of the Seoul Olympics cannot be compared with this.

#### **Kim Pok-sin Speaks at Soviet Embassy Reception** *SK1907052489 Pyongyang KCNA in English* 0456 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 19 (KCNA)—Soviet Ambassador to Korea Gennadiy Bartoshevich arranged a film show and a reception at his embassy on July 18 on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The attendants saw a Soviet film first.

Then followed the reception, which was addressed by Gennadiy Bartoshevich first.

The treaty has had a great influence upon activating the Soviet-Korean relations in all domains and contributed to realising cooperation between the two parties and the two governments in the implementation of the internal and external policies.

Referring to the history of the Soviet-Korean friendship, he stressed that the summit talks of the two countries in 1986 held a particular place.

The talk Comrade Kim Il-song had in the far east of the Soviet Union last year is of weighty significance in the development of the relations between the two countries, he said.

He supported the efforts of the DPRK for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula and dialogue between the North and the South.

Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin spoke next.

She said that over the last 28 years since the signing of the treaty, the peoples of the two countries have vigorously struggled in firm unity for the victory of the cause of socialism against imperialism and for defence of the peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The fraternal Soviet people are today making energetic efforts to promote the socialist development of the country through perestroika and defend world peace and security under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, she said, adding:

We express support and firm solidarity for the efforts of the Soviet party, government and people for socialism and peace.

**Kim Il-song Greet Nicaraguan President Ortega**  
*SK1807122989 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1037 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 18 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Executive Committee of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and President of the Republic of Nicaragua, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution.

Over the past 10 years since the victory of the revolution, the message says, the Nicaraguan people rallied firm behind the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua headed by you, have persistently striven to firmly defend the gains of the revolution and build a new independent and democratic society.

It says: The Korean people highly estimate the fact that the Nicaraguan people are unswervingly advancing along the road of independent development under the difficult conditions caused by the repeated aggressive and subversive machinations and sabotages of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and express firm solidarity with them.

The message sincerely wishes the Nicaraguan president and his people greater success in their strivings to build a new society free from exploitation and oppression in a Nicaraguan style and safeguard peace in Central America and expresses the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will further develop in scope in the future.

**Dailies Note Anniversary of Nicaraguan Revolution**  
*SK1907060789 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0520 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 19 (KCNA)—Papers here today dedicate articles to the 10th anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution.

An editorial article of NODONG SINMUN says the victory of the Sandinist Revolution was a precious gain of a bloody armed struggle waged by the Nicaraguan people and an event of importance which gave great encouragement to the Latin American people.

Noting that over the past decade the Nicaraguan people firmly defended the security of the motherland and the gains of revolution against the aggressive actions on the part of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and achieved great successes in their endeavours to build a new society, it further says:

From the first days of the triumph of the Nicaraguan revolution the U.S. imperialists have left no stone unturned in their bid to revive the old order of domination in this country.

They are manoeuvring to create confusion and foil the peace process in this country with general elections slated for February 1990 in Nicaragua. They are granting funds to the right-wing opposition parties and driving out the contras bandits to terrorise peaceable people and burn their houses.

Under such situation, the Nicaraguan people are carrying on a valiant struggle to increase the defence capabilities and safeguard the independence and sovereignty of the country, rallied closely around the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the government of the Republic.

The Korean people stand firm behind the Nicaraguan people and always support their just cause.

The Korean people sincerely wish the Nicaraguan people big success in their efforts to build a new independent and prosperous Nicaragua.

**Nicaraguan Ambassador to DPRK Speaks at Meeting**  
*SK1807053689 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1531 GMT 17 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 17 (KCNA)—A central meeting marking the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [words indistinct] have firmly defended the revolutionary gains and confidently advanced along the road of independence against imperialism, bravely repulsing all the moves of the U.S. imperialists and counterrevolutionary bandits under the militant slogan "Freedom motherland or death," he [word indistinct] and continued:

Today the Nicaraguan people are making every effort to put an end to the [words indistinct] interference of the U.S. imperialists and achieve peace in Nicaragua and Central America. The Korean people fully support the principle [word indistinct] of the Nicaraguan Government to safeguard the security and sovereignty of the country and express [word indistinct] solidarity with their just struggle. The Korean people will in the future, too, advance in close unity with the fraternal Nicaraguan

people for [word indistinct] victory of the cause of independence against imperialism and will vigorously struggle to [word indistinct] a new world free from domination, subjugation and war in unity with the world people who advocate chajusong.

Nicaraguan Ambassador to Korea Victor Selva Gutierrez spoke next.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il the [word indistinct] Korean people, guided by the chuche idea have built a peace loving, developed socialist state, a model for the world people in their struggle for freedom and right to self-determination, by displaying matchless heroism, the ambassador said, and continued:

The Sandinist National Liberation Front [word indistinct] Nicaraguan government and people always extend positive support and encouragement to the Korean people's just cause of the peaceful unification of the country.

Nicaragua strongly demands the immediate pullout of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the replacement of the present armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

The friendship between the two countries remains unchanged. Nicaragua did not participate in the Olympic games last year, considering the games to be obstructive to the reunification of Korea.

The friendly relations between the two countries are daily growing stronger and developing on the basis of the intimacy between Comrade Daniel Ortega Saaverdra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, and the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

**Hungary's Abrogation of Visa Agreement Condemned**  
*SK1807010089 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1538 GMT 17 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 17 (KCNA)—An official concerned of the DPRK Foreign Ministry had a talk with a KCNA reporter regarding one more extremely unfriendly step taken by the Hungarian side against the DPRK.

Recalling the announcement of the Hungarian side, some time ago, that it would unilaterally abrogate the agreement on the abolition of visas for those with diplomatic, service and ordinary passports which was signed between the two countries in 1956, he said:

In recent years Hungary has worked hard to realize visa-free travels with the Western capitalist countries.

The Hungarian side even signed an agreement with the South Korean authorities, a puppet of U.S. imperialism, on the abolition of visas for diplomatic and service passports in February.

Then, it announced that it would restore today the visa system with us which was abolished already more than 30 years ago.

What does this show?

This has not only made it all the clearer that the Hungarian authorities have betrayed socialism, but also disclosed that they have now gone to the extent where they are rejecting a socialist country to join hands with imperialists.

This step taken on the eve of the Hungarian visit of Bush is obviously an offspring of the pressure of the U.S. imperialists and the instigation of the South Korean puppets.

The behaviour of the Hungarian side is aimed at receiving a few dollars from the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets in return for restricting the travels of our people.

This only shows that Hungary is in a very miserable position.

Hungary is now serving the South Korean puppets as their lackey without hesitation.

Some members of the Hungarian delegation to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students ran about busily to distribute bad propaganda materials of the South Korean puppets.

Such being the situation, it is neither accidental nor surprising that the Hungarian side takes a step of restricting the travels of our people.

We will naturally take an appropriate step in response to the unfriendly act of the Hungarian side.

**Cultural Exchange Treaty Signed With Albania**  
*SK1307065089 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0512 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 13 (KCNA)—A 1989-1990 plan of cultural exchange between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania was signed in Pyongyang on July 12.

The plan was signed by O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Ismail Djaloshi, Albanian ambassador to Korea.



**Pyongyang Meeting Marks French National Day**  
*SK1307110289 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1059 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 13 (KCNA)—A meeting was held in Pyongyang today under the sponsorship of the Korea-France Friendship Association on the occasion of the bicentennial of the national day of the Republic of France.

Attending there were Kim Kyong-wan, chairman of the association, and its officials and working people in the city.

Speeches were made at the meeting and a message of greetings to the French president was adopted there.

**Daily Editorial Stresses Modern Light Industry**  
*SK1907101189 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
2216 GMT 14 Jul 89

[NODONG SINMUN 15 July editorial: "Let Us Actively Realize the Modernization of Light Industrial Plants"]

[Text] Our people are today vigorously struggling to implement the decision of the 16th plenary session of the sixth party Central Committee with new firm faith. One of the important tasks on which we should concentrate great efforts in the struggle to thoroughly implement the party's policy of carrying out the revolution in the light industry sector and to effect a new turn in the production of people's consumer goods is to accelerate the modernization of light industrial plants.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: By vigorously staging the technological revolution in the light industry sector we should improve and modernize production facilities, introduce modernized and high-speed facilities, and realize the comprehensive mechanization and automation of the production process.

Modernizing light industrial plants is precisely not only the demand of the technological revolution, but is also one of the important ways to develop our light industry into a new higher stage and to effect an epochal turn in the production of people's consumer goods. Achieving a high increase in production on the strength of the foundation of highly developed science and technology is precisely the basic trend of today's developing economy.

In our country, only when the modernization of light industrial plants is actively pushed ahead can our light industry be epochally developed and the constantly increasing quantitative and qualitative demands for consumer goods for our people be smoothly met.

The revolution in the light industry sector requires the constant renovation of the production process and production machinery. We cannot contemplate success in the revolution in the light industry sector apart from modernization. The work of lifting the light industry to a new high level can be realized only through an active struggle to modernize light industrial plants. This is true of the work of producing many more people's consumer goods cheaply, with less effort and raw materials, of improving the quality of goods, and of liberating the working people from arduous labor, too.

Our light industry today has been firmly maintained as a chuche-oriented and comprehensive people's consumer goods production base. The main goal of the modernization of light industrial plants that our party pursues is to lift the light industry of our country up to the world level as soon as possible by lifting its level of today to a one-step higher level.

The light industry sector should be correctly aware of the party's demands for the modernization of the light industry and should unanimously turn out in the struggle to realize the demands. What is more important than anything else here is for functionaries and the working people not only to have the firm determination to thoroughly implement our party's policy of modernizing industrial plants, but also to vigorously struggle in a revolutionary manner for the realization of the policy.

In the plenary session, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated that the realization of the modernization of industrial plants is one of the important tasks in implementing the party's policy of carrying out the revolution in the light industry sector. Reflected herein is his lofty will to provide our people with a more affluent and happier life by more firmly equipping our light industry with the latest science and technology and, thus, by lifting people's consumer goods up to a high level.

To accelerate the light industry revolution, our party took all measures so that the modernization of light industry plants can be realized and is vigorously leading the entire party and all the people to the struggle for implementation of such measures.

Functionaries and workers of the light industry sector should have the firm determination to render loyalty to the party and to the leader together with practical achievements by taking the plans and ideas of the great leader and our party as their absolute faith. They should devotedly struggle by dedicating all of their wisdom and energies to accelerating the modernization of light industry plants.

It is an important demand in accelerating the modernization of light industry plants to carry out the organizational work and to steadily push ahead with this work in a systematic manner. Modernization of light industry plants is work that should be waged simultaneously with the struggle to normalize the production at a high level.

If light industry plants are not supported with systematic and detailed organizational work, the work of technological innovations in light industry plants cannot be successfully carried out. No matter how urgent impending production may be, party organizations and functionaries of this domain should properly organize and systematically carry out the work to modernize light industry by correctly realizing that reserves for developing production are in modernizing the light industry.

According to the policy put forth at the recent plenary meeting, the light industry domain should correctly designate the objectives of each plant and each section to accelerate the work of technological innovations and should properly accomplish these objectives one by one by concentrating technological capacity, facilities, and raw materials on them.

Modernization of the light industry means modernization of technological means. The light industry sector should remodel the production facilities in a modern way by vigorously carrying out the technological revolution and should introduce high-speed facilities. The light industry sector should actively accomplish the comprehensive mechanization, automation, and computerization of production.

Our party demands the gradual introduction of modern up-to-date facilities, while technologically remodeling the existing facilities. Functionaries of the light industry sector should direct great strength to technologically remodeling the existing production processes and mechanical facilities in their own domain and unit and should reorganize the production processes into reasonable and efficient ones. Thus, they should more completely perfect defective processes including the preceding and following treatment processes.

By introducing up-to-date facilities, they should properly and systematically carry out the work for decisively enhancing the level of modernization of light industry. Organizing a standard plant and popularizing this example are a consistent guidance method put forth by our party to accelerate socialist construction.

The relevant committees and ministries of the Administration Council and light industry sector should properly and expeditiously organize the standard processes for enhancing the level of modernization according to sections and districts and should widely organize orientation and observation teams. Thus, they should see to it that everyone follows and learns from this example so that the modernization of light industry plants will be actively accelerated.

Actively waging a mass technological innovations movement is an active method for accelerating the modernization of light industry plants.

As dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has pointed out, the masses are the masters and creators of technology. Boldly raising the goals of technological innovations, party organizations, and functionaries in the light industry sector should encourage the producing masses to participate in technological innovations so that everyone pays attention to and makes an effort toward modernizing the light industry and becomes the creator and innovator of new technology.

In particular, party organizations and functionaries should actively support even a minor technological innovation plan worked out among the workers and should properly carry out the work of actively praising those who have shown the fine example in technological innovations.

At the same time, the light industry sector should strengthen its ties with scientific research organizations and attain the creative cooperation of workers, scientists, and technicians so that outstanding ideas and active plans for modernizing the light industry plants can be worked out and results of scientific research and plans of technological innovations can be introduced to production in a timely manner.

The struggle to modernize the light industry plants demands that functionaries and workers of this domain highly demonstrate the revolutionary outlook to resolve everything through their own strength by firmly standing in the position worthy of masters.

In order to effect a new turning point in implementing the policy for the light industry revolution, our party ensured all conditions so that modernization of light industry plants can be accelerated. Our party also actively helped the modernization of the light industry in many domains of the national economy.

Thanks to our party's active measures, favorable conditions for modernizing the light industry have been created. However, if the light industry sector tries to depend on others under such circumstances, no success can be made in this work. The masters for modernizing the light industry plants are the very functionaries and workers of this sector.

Just as the 10 party members in Nagwon, functionaries and workers in the light industry sector should cherish the revolutionary spirit for self-reliance and arduous struggle to resolve everything through their own strength, irrespective of other's help. They should highly demonstrate the spirit of resolving all problems raised in modernizing the plants, workshops, and production process and facilities they are in charge of.

The recent plenary meeting stressed the strengthening of machine production bases within the light industry in order to accelerate technological innovation work in light industry plants. Functionaries and workers of the light industry sector should more firmly organize their

own machine production bases and should vigorously carry out the struggle to produce and guarantee the mechanical facilities, components and parts required for modernizing the light industry by themselves.

Just as in all works, the innovations in technological reform can be successful only through the struggle to courageously overcome difficulties. No matter what difficulties may be laid in the course of technological reform for the facilities, functionaries and workers of the light industry sector should overcome such difficulties with the spirit of persistent struggle and thus should accomplish the assigned tasks for technological reform.

It is our party's firm resolution to raise the modernization of light industry in our country onto the world standard in the nearest future. The light industry sector should raise the modernization of light industry in our country onto a new high level in a short span of time and should effect a decisive turning point in producing the people's consumer goods by waging the active struggle with a new spirit of struggle.

#### **Revolutionary Cause, Role of Youth Explained**

SK0607071889 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
2216 GMT 27 May 89

[NODONG SINMUN 28 May special article: "An Exploitation of the Chuche Revolutionary Cause and the Korean Youth Movement"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, in his historic document "The Present Time and the Tasks of Young People," elucidated that the young people have always taken the lead in exploiting the future of the era and played important roles, and powerfully proved this with the historic experience in our revolution.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, has pointed out: We can say that the roots of our revolution started to grow through the youth movement, because our revolution was pioneered through the bloody struggle of the young fighters under the leadership of the great leader, who was a young marshal.

This proposition, which is elucidated in the document, shows the great role of the Korean youth movement and its immortal achievements, which have greatly contributed to establishing the revolutionary tradition of our party, achieving the cause of fatherland's liberation, and exploiting the new road of the chuche cause.

The young people, who are sensitive to new things and who are very progressive, vigorous, and brave, are the most vigorous troops of the society. Only when the young people take the lead and play leading roles can the country and nation develop, and the future of mankind and a new era in history be pioneered.

Originally, the young people should take the lead before others in pioneering the future of the era and revolution, and fully display the indomitable fighting spirit, because they are the successors of the revolution and the masters of the future.

In our country, the chuche revolutionary cause was pioneered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who set out on the road of the revolution in his teens in early days and glorified himself as a young marshal.

By valiantly separating himself from the obsolete ideology of depending on foreign forces, the respected and beloved leader, at a young age, even before his twenties, elucidated the great truth of chuche and opened the way for the independent development of our revolution based on his insight into the aspiration of the era, the desire of the people, and inevitability of the development of history.

After this, the Korean revolution has victoriously pioneered the future of the arduous struggle by overcoming the difficulties it faced in its cradle because of flunkeyism and dogmatism and by overcoming mounting hardships and trials, and a historic turn was effected in the development of the Korean communist movement.

Without the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader who highly glorified himself as the lodestar of national liberation and as a great young marshal, we cannot say that the Korean revolution has become a great revolution which is led by the chuche idea, nor can we think of the fact that our party and people have come to have the glorious chuche revolutionary tradition, with which they can be ever-victorious.

The difficult and enormous tasks in exploiting the revolutionary cause of our era, such as creating the great leading ideology in conformity with the era and the demands of the masses of the people, organizing the powerful vanguard of the revolution, and leading the anti-imperialist struggle to victory, were all accomplished by the respected and beloved leader, who was a young marshal. Therefore, whenever they think of the historic roots of our revolution, our people always heart-warmingly recall the brilliant history of the youth of the respected and beloved leader, who ushered in the dawn of the chuche era.

Also through the struggle of the fighters of anti-Japanese revolution, who were the proud first generation of the heroes produced by our people, we can clearly realize that the young people played leading roles in exploiting the chuche revolutionary cause.

As elucidated in the document, the fighters of the anti-Japanese revolution, who heroically struggled for the fatherland's liberation by upholding the great leader, were mostly young people who were only in their teens or twenties, and their exploits shine forever with the history of the era of exploiting our revolution.



Before anything else, the Korean young communists—the proud first generation of the Korean youth movement—by upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the center of unity and leadership, made an immortal contribution to pioneering the *chuche* revolutionary cause. The revolutionary cause of the working class is the cause of the leader, and nothing is more honorable and vital than upholding the great leader in pioneering and advancing the revolutionary cause.

The period during which our revolution was pioneered was the gloomiest era in our national history. The Korean communist movement and national liberation movement were suffering bitter agonies because of the contamination of flunkeyism and dogmatism, and the whole country was submerged in a sea of blood, because of the bestial colonial rule of the Japanese imperialist aggressors. Accordingly, at that time, upholding the leader of the revolution was indeed an urgent issue in rescuing the destiny of the nation and blazing the new path of the communist movement of our country.

Under these circumstances, the young communists of the new era were precisely those who realized the serious demand of the era and revolution more deeply than any other people and became vanguard fighters and played basic roles in upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the center of unity and leadership. By feeling endless glory and pride in receiving the great leader of the revolution whom they so much longed for, they united around the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song like a fortress and regarded the work of protecting the marshal precisely as the greatest task in defending the revolution and rescuing the destiny of the nation.

Believing and following the great young marshal Comrade Kim Il-song to the end of the world and unhesitatingly sacrificing their youth and life for him were a unanimous pledge of the Korean young communists of the new generation, who came from a long distance and became the revolutionary fighters of Comrade Kim Il-song.

Precisely with these young communists as a core, the Down-With-Imperialism Union—the first true communist revolutionary organization in our country—was founded.

Since then, in the history of our revolutionary struggle, the new history of a single-minded unity between the leader and warrior and between the leader and people has started.

In fact, the noble slogan "Let us firmly unite behind the great marshal" was first shouted among the young Communists, and revolutionary songs like the "Star of Korea" was composed and sung first among the communists of the new generation.

Thus, in our country, the cause of upholding and resolutely protecting and defending the center of unity and leadership has been brilliantly achieved by the young Communists of the new generation, who maintained a firm stand and view toward the leader of the revolution.

This was an important factor which made it possible to successfully pioneer the Korean revolution under such an arduous situation, and was a great exploit which contributed to making the Korean youth movement open the revolution.

In addition, the young communists, who were the proud first generation of the Korean youth movement, greatly contributed to pioneering the *chuche* revolutionary cause by displaying the spirit of matchless sacrifice and heroism by equipping themselves with arms and participating in the sacred war of the anti-Japanese revolution organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Even from its inception, the Korean revolution had to pioneer its future through the bloody struggle against the most outrageous and bestial Japanese imperialist aggressors. Without armed struggle, the destiny of the nation could not be rescued and the revolution could not advance even a step. Thus, in our country, at the time when the revolution was being pioneered, armed struggle became a main trend of the national liberation movement and communist movement, and the young communists of the new generation were precisely those who took the lead and played leading roles in this struggle.

The young communists of the new generation were the professional revolutionaries who set out on the road of struggle with the burning hatred against the Japanese imperialist aggressors and class enemies. At the same time, they were the vanguard fighters who turned out in the sacred anti-Japanese war by taking rifles in their hands before any other people and by following the great marshal. Upholding the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, who was the great young marshal, thoroughly implementing the marshal's line of anti-Japanese revolution, and recovering the lost country without fail were precisely a unanimous decision of the young communists of the new generation.

Precisely with these young communists as a core, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA], the first *chuche*-type armed ranks of our country, was organized and, through the struggle of these young communists, who were boundlessly loyal to the great marshal, the armed ranks were ceaselessly expanded.

The young Korean communists always played leading roles not only in organizing, expanding, and strengthening the first armed ranks of our country under the leadership of the great leader, but also through the entire course of the incomparably arduous and long anti-Japanese revolutionary war.

With firm conviction that they would be honored regardless of life or death on the single road of the revolution led by the great marshal, they took the lead in getting through the line of death and the road of blood, and, before any other people, plunged into the decisive battle sites, ready to sacrifice their lives.

They were precisely comrades Cha Kwang-su and Kim Hyok and other young communists and, after them, they were the commanding officers of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and young fighters such as Comrade (O Chung-op).

They say that young ones are originally not dreadful but brave. But, still, history has never seen young ones like those of our young fighters who sacrificially struggled through such a long period and sacrificed their lives in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle by deeply realizing their heavy missions for the era and revolution and by overcoming countless trials.

The forerunners of the Korean youth movement—the young fighters who sacrificed themselves in the sacred anti-Japanese war—also greatly contributed to establishing the glorious revolutionary tradition, which is an everlasting foundation on which our party and revolution can be invariably ever-victorious.

Under the leadership of the great leader, the Down-With-Imperialism Union, which was the founding a new-type revolutionary party in our country, and the first party organization were also organized, with the young Communists as members. The noble tradition of the great single-minded unity and the precious experiences of organizing the regime, armed forces, and working organizations as well were established and grew through the active struggle and leading roles played by the young communists.

Each one of all the precious assets of our revolutionary tradition contains the indomitable fighting spirit of those fallen anti-Japanese patriots and young fighters who struggled by devoting themselves at the time when our revolution was pioneered.

Indeed, each chapter of the proud history shows the immortal exploits of the fallen anti-Japanese patriots and young fighters. During this time the chuche revolutionary cause was pioneered in our country by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who was the great young marshal, and the dawn of the Korean revolution was ushered in.

Without the leading roles of those young fighters who waged the bloody struggle in the forests of Mt Paektu for 2 decades under the leadership of the great leader, who was the young marshal, we cannot talk about the strong historic roots of our party and revolution and the arrival of the new era, which vigorously advances under the banner of the chuche idea.

The theory that our young people have played leading roles in pioneering the chuche revolutionary cause, which dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has elucidated in his historic document "The Present Time and the Tasks of Young People," is of great significance. This not only clearly elucidates that the historic roots of our revolution started to grow through the youth movement, but also shows the noble spirit that the young people of our era should play a leading role in the struggle of today too, to inherit the tradition of the heroic struggle established at the time when the revolution was being pioneered, and to inherit and consummate the chuche revolutionary cause.

By remembering this deeply, all young people should continue to intensify the study of the document and to play leading roles in stepping up the socialist construction, accelerating the independent reunification of the fatherland, and achieving the cause of the independence of the entire world under the leadership of the party and under the banner of the three revolutions.

### South Korea

#### President No To Visit U.S. for Fall Summit

SK1907053189 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean  
0500 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Chongwadae spokesman Yi Su-chong revealed that President No Tae-u will pay an official visit to the United States on 17 October [as received] at the invitation of President Bush, and will hold ROK-U.S. summit talks.

Spokesman Yi Su-chong said that during the summit talks with President Bush, President No Tae-u will discuss in depth matters of common interest and the issue of further consolidating traditional ties and friendly relations between the two countries.

Spokesman Yi Su-chong added that the detailed itinerary for President No Tae-u's visit to the United States will be discussed through diplomatic channels between the two countries and will be announced later.

#### Security Discussions Planned

SK1907074689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0725 GMT  
19 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 19 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u will meet with U.S. President George Bush in Washington, D.C., on Nov. 17 [as received] to discuss security on the Korean peninsula and other matters of common concern, it was announced Wednesday.

No will leave Seoul around Nov. 16 for the summit but a concrete schedule for his U.S. trip has yet to be decided, said Yi Su-chung, spokesman for the presidential office.

Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung flies to Washington Thursday to arrange No's tour with U.S. officials.

"President No decided to visit the United States when the U.S. side recently expressed hope for a summit, following up with President Bush's invitation during his visit to Seoul in February, and so we have accepted the invitation," Yi said.

No's visit to Washington, the second of his administration, may have been prompted by the Bush administration's need to promote Korean-U.S. relations amid the changing situation in northeast Asia, including improving relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and the turmoil in China, according to an analyst in Seoul.

During the summit, the two are expected to exchange views on the changing international situation and demonstrate bilateral security solidarity as well as discuss ways to improve inter-Korean relations.

They may also review bilateral trade and discuss expanding exchanges in other areas, the analyst said.

No is expected to meet with congressional figures, economists, journalists and Korean residents, Yi said.

The summit conference will be the 16th since South Korea became a republic in 1948.

No met Former President Ronald Reagan briefly last October when he visited Washington and then Bush in Seoul last February.

**Daily Sees U.S. Relations at 'Turning Point'**  
*SK1907060989 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN*  
*in Korean 17 Jul 89 p 2*

[Editorial: "A New Chapter in Korea-U.S. Security Cooperation"]

[Text] Relations between Korea and the United States have now reached an important turning point, even in the area of traditional military cooperation. The 21st round of the annual Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting, which opened on 17 July in Washington, carries great significance. Not only is it the first meeting between the military leaders and military policymakers of the two countries since the Bush administration took office, but also the participants in the meeting are scheduled to conduct intense discussions on such practical pending issues as a cut in U.S. forces stationed in Korea and a U.S. request for an increase in Korea's share of defense costs.

Simply put, Korea and the United States have entered a stage of fashioning a new cooperative order as mutual partners even in the military field, ending their past master-servant relationship by which the two countries have been referred to as allies. Prior to his departure for Washington, Minister of National Defense Yi Sang-hun said: For this reason, our side's principled attitude toward the annual Security Consultative Meeting is that

we seek practical gains rather than moral justification, and have worked out a practical strategy based on the notion that "we give what we have to and receive what we deserve."

Major agenda items to be discussed in the current consultative meeting include the issue of increasing Korea's share of defense costs and perfecting the combined Korea-U.S. defense capabilities, technological cooperation for defense industries, and the reduction of U.S. forces stationed in Korea. Among these, the discussion of a cut in U.S. forces and the U.S. request for an increase in Korea's share of defense costs, issues that have recently been debated briskly within and out of the U.S. Government, are likely to dominate the current session. These two pending issues are so closely related that it is hard to think of one issue independent of the other. The United States, faced with enormous trade and fiscal deficits, plans to pare down its military expenditures by about \$30 billion over the next 3 years.

When this happens, the United States inevitably will find it difficult to maintain its military forces abroad. Its demand for increased burden-sharing from Korea for defense costs can be seen as an expression of this pressure.

The basic stance of the United States, seen as a sort of benefit principle, is that Korea, as a matter of course, should shoulder a greater and fairer share of defense costs since the U.S. troops are there to defend Korea. The United States seems to insist that the current ratio of defense costs shared by the two countries—60 percent by the United States and 40 percent by Korea—should be adjusted to a ratio of at least 50 - 50.

In one sense, this demand is hard to accept from the Korean point of view, even though it appears to be reasonable. Korea is reported to have spent nearly \$2.1 billion last year, including indirect expenses, for the upkeep of U.S. troops. Compared with the defense costs shared by Japan and West Germany, this amount is rather excessive.

There is no denying that the presence of U.S. troops in Korea has served as a deterrent to North Korea's attempt to invade the South. However, it is not only for the defense of Korea. It is undeniably also intended to keep a watchful eye on and put the brakes on the Soviet military establishment's attempt at southward expansion, and as part of the United States' global strategy to secure a beachhead in Northeast Asia, which suits U.S. national interests. Assuming that this cannot be denied, then it is incumbent on the United States to stop using the issue of reducing the number of U.S. troops stationed in Korea as an indirect means to force Korea to shoulder a greater share of defense costs.

U.S. fiscal deficits are not necessarily the only reason the United States plans to pare down its defense expenditures. If U.S. plans have anything to do with the East-West detente mood, including Gorbachev's proposal for



reducing nuclear weapons and military forces, then our side should never make any concessions unacceptable to our people in the course of discussing the issue of Korea's increased share of defense costs. If concessions are inevitable, then our side should gain a firm commitment from the Bush administration to defend our country and a promise that any further discussion of U.S. troop withdrawals from Korea will be shelved completely until after the mid-nineties at the earliest.

Another pending issue that our side should resolve without fail in the current consultative meeting is to extract a U.S. concession concerning our country's export of defense industrial goods to third countries. With regard to the export of defense industrial products, the United States has been choking our country by going as far as to restrict even items that are no longer produced.

Now that Korea has grown enough to shoulder a fair share of the security effort in Northeast Asia as an ally of the United States, we are convinced that it is about time for Korea and the United States to find ways to cooperate on an equal footing at a time when Korea-U.S. relations are being transformed from a vertical to a horizontal level.

#### **U.S. Troops To Remain at Current Levels**

SK1907015589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0146 GMT  
19 Jul 89

[Text] Washington, July 18 (YONHAP)—America's top defense official reaffirmed Tuesday that U.S. troops will stay in South Korea at their current level for as long as the governments and peoples of the two countries want.

In defiance of calls for troop reductions by some quarters in U.S. Congress, Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney told his Korean counterpart, Yi Sang-hun, that the U.S. security commitment to Korea as reconfirmed by President George Bush remains unchanged.

During a brief visit to Seoul in February, Bush said in a speech before the National Assembly that the 43,000 U.S. troops would remain as long as the people of South Korea want.

In the 21st annual Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting at the Pentagon, Cheney and Yi agreed instead to boost Korea's defense burden sharing to an "appropriate" level corresponding to its economic growth.

The two defense ministers signed a memorandum of understanding on lowering Korean royalty payments for U.S. defense industry technologies.

The memorandum calls for a 5 percent royalty for defense industry products made under American licence for domestic use while mandating an 8 percent royalty for products exported to third countries.

Cheney and Yi also agreed to go ahead with a 2.6 billion U.S. dollar joint venture program for development and production of jet fighters, but didn't name the plane.

Launching the so-called FX program for co-production of 120 planes has dragged out over the last seven years as Korea tries to select the prototype fighter.

General Dynamics' F-16 and McDonald Douglas' F-18 are engaged in severe competition to win the program.

#### **Measures To Ease U.S. Trade Friction**

SK1907021389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0201 GMT  
19 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 19 (YONHAP)—South Korea plans to prevent a worsening of trade friction with the United States by taking action in problematic sectors such as shipbuilding, intellectual property rights, beef and communications, government officials said Wednesday.

The government will step up efforts to persuade the U.S. Trade Representative to reject an American shipbuilders' petition that it invoke Article 301 of the new trade law to remedy alleged unfair shipbuilding practices by Koreans.

The government has already submitted materials refuting the U.S. shipbuilders' charges and will publicize the practices of other countries, including government subsidies.

Korea will also clamp down pirating of U.S. discs and books in accordance with the U.S. step to include it in a supervision list by November to protect U.S. intellectual property rights.

The government will open up the communications market next year, before completing the scheduled bilateral talks on the sector in February next year, since the United States has designated Korea a country engaging in unfair trade in the field.

It plans to dispatch missions to buy American agricultural and other commodities after August to reduce U.S. pressure to open up the market for beef.

#### **Ministry Protests U.S. Move To Probe Shipbuilding**

SK1507041689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
15 Jul 89 p 8

[Text] The Trade-Industry Ministry yesterday conveyed a letter of protest to the United States over a request by American shipbuilders to investigate the Korean shipbuilding industry in accordance with Section 301 of the 1988 protectionist trade act.

The Shipbuilders Council of America lodged a petition with Washington on June 10, calling upon the Bush administration to mobilize Section 301 against Korea.

The council claimed that the Korean government's support of the shipbuilding industry constitutes unfair trade practices.

However, the ministry said in the letter that American shipbuilders blamed the aggravation of their international competitiveness to the support of shipbuilding industries by U.S. trading partners.

The ministry insisted that most countries have more or less provided government subsidies to their shipbuilding industries.

It was learned that American shipbuilders have received few orders from abroad since 1985, reflecting the aggravation of their international competitiveness.

The ministry said that the possible investigation of the Korean shipbuilding industry in accordance with Section 301 would have an adverse impact on relations between Seoul and Washington.

#### **President No Tae-u Carries Out Cabinet Reshuffle**

##### **Security Agency Head Replaced**

SK1907011589 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean  
0015 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Yi Su-chong, Chongwadae spokesman, has just announced the cabinet reshuffle carried out this morning by President No Tae-u, which includes replacing the director-general of the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] and six other ministers.

The new cabinet members are as follows:  
NSP Director-general: So Tong-kwon, former prosecutor general

Minister of home affairs: Kim Tae-ho, present Democratic Justice Party [DJP] assemblyman

Minister of national construction: Kwon Yong-kak, current president of the Korea National Housing Corporation

Minister of communications: Yi U-chae, former president of the Korean Telecommunication Authority

Minister of labor affairs: Choe Yong-chol, former DJP assemblyman

Minister of health and social affairs: Kim Chong-in, former DJP assemblyman

First state minister for political affairs: Pak Chol-on, present assistant to the president for state policy

##### **YONHAP Assesses Cabinet Changes**

SK1907053989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT  
19 Jul 89

[By Hong Sang-pyo]

[Text] Seoul, July 19 (YONHAP)—South Korea's intelligence chief lost his job Wednesday, apparently due to a series of visits to North Korea by dissidents, as President No Tae-u replaced six cabinet ministers, including the home and labor ministers.

In a partial reshuffle of the cabinet, No named So Tong-kwon, a hard-line prosecutor-general in former President Chon Tu-hwan's government, director of the Agency for National Security Planning, a deputy prime minister-level post. So replaces Pak Se-chik, who is better known as president of the now-defunct Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee.

Rep. Kim Tae-ho of the ruling Democratic Justice Party was named home minister, succeeding Yi Han-tong, and Kwon Young-kak, president of the Korea Housing Corp. and former vice defense minister, was made construction minister, replacing Pak Sung.

Communications Minister Choe Yong-chol, a former vice speaker of the national assembly, became labor affairs minister, replacing Chang Yung-chol, and Kim Chong-in, a former DJP lawmaker, was appointed health and social affairs minister, succeeding Mun Tai-chun.

Yi U-chae, former president of the Korea Telecommunications Authority, was named communications minister and Pak Chol-on, a senior presidential policy aide and DJP lawmaker, was appointed first state minister for political affairs.

It is the second reshuffle of the cabinet. No's first major reshuffle was Dec. 5 last year when 20 of 24 ministers, including the prime minister, were replaced.

The change comes amid mounting pressure from some opposition parties for the resignation of the whole cabinet, or at least those ministers responsible for recent alleged maladministration, in reaction to several clandestine trips to the North by dissidents.

The three opposition parties showed negative or lukewarm responses to the shakeup, saying "it falls short of tackling the current adverse political situation."

Presidential Spokesman Yi Su-chung said the reshuffle will "push state affairs ahead more powerfully" and "fulfill the people's aspirations at a time when one and half years have passed since the new administration was inaugurated."

"President No believes the most important thing at this time is to solidify the national security system to ensure us solid stability and establish law and order as a democratic society by dispelling all transitional situations that have been caused in the course of democratization," said Yi, explaining the background of the cabinet reorganization.

The revamp was highlighted by the replacements of the chief intelligence post and the minister without portfolio in charge of political affairs, to which Pak, the most trusted aide to No, was shifted.

People have been critical of the NSP for failing to prevent dissidents from making North Korean trips, which shocked the nation while raising the doubts about the ability of the premier intelligence agency.

Political sources say Pak, considered a moderate by the opposition, was removed in a kind of reprimand for his failure in handling public security cases. The New NSP director, So, 57, was a career prosecutor until he was fired in 1987 as prosecutor-general.

Pak's dismissal also was politically motivated. He ran into trouble because he had cultivated an image as a political figure rather than a bureaucrat.

Pak Chol-on, 47, widely regarded as the best of the brains advising the president, especially on his northern policy, faces the awesome challenge in his new post as first state minister of coordinating policy and political matters among the ruling party, the administration and opposition parties.

There have been rumblings within the ruling camp over Pak's performance as a presidential aide, with some critics complaining he had become "too deeply involved" in decision-making.

His removal from the presidential secretariat reflected such complaints, sources say. Pak replaces Chong Chong-taek, a DJP lawmaker, as state minister.

The replacement of home minister Yi with Kim, 54, is a slap on the wrist for an episode in which thousands of police officers tendered their resignations in protest over an opposition lawmaker's slapping of a senior police officer during a melee in Changwon, a Southern industrial city.

Yi also seems to have been held responsible for an incident in which seven policemen were burnt to death during a raid to rescue a colleague being held captive by radical students at a Pusan University library building May 3.

The labor affairs and the health and social affairs ministers were held responsible for failing to get No to sign into law bills approved unanimously by the National Assembly. New Labor Minister Choe, 53, is a former four-term lawmaker who lost his seat in April, and new health and social affairs minister Kim, 49, was No's economic adviser during his presidential campaign.

New construction minister Kwon, 58, a retired three-star general, is reportedly a key figure in drawing up controversial plans to build two satellite towns near Seoul.

The largest opposition party, Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy, claims the reshuffle is "contrary to popular aspirations in that hard-liners who had held key posts under Chon were appointed as new ministers."

The reunification democratic party, headed by Kim Yong-sam, said, "It seems to fall short of people's expectations."

**DPRK Acts To Prevent 'China-Type' Demonstrations**  
SK0407073989 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 4 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] Hong Kong (Yonhap)—North Korea has taken various measures to prevent possible China-type pro-democracy demonstrations during the current 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, the Hong Kong STANDARD reported Monday.

Quoting East European diplomatic sources in Pyongyang, the newspaper said north Korea, deeply worried that students may pour into Kim Il-song Square for demonstrations like those in Tiananmen Square in Beijing, has summoned 500 students studying in China to Pyongyang for close surveillance.

North Korea granted entry visas selectively to foreign journalists by rejecting visa applications by Seoul-based foreign newsmen for fear that they may instigate antigovernment demonstrations, the newspaper added.

Not a single antigovernment demonstration has been reported in north Korea since the current Communist regime was set up there in 1948. But Western intelligence sources have said there have been sporadic antigovernment demonstrations in north Korea.

#### More on NSP Investigation of So Kyong-won Case

**Cardinal Said Urged To Visit North**  
SK1507033889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
15 Jul 89 p 3

[Text] Rep. So Kyong-won strongly recommended that Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan visit Pyongyang during his call at the Catholic prelate last September, just one month after his clandestine visit to South Korea.

But the cardinal rejected the opposition lawmaker's suggestion on the spot, sources at the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] said yesterday.

Rep. So, now arrested on charges of violating the National Security Law, reportedly told NSP investigators that he urged the promotion of the cardinal's Pyongyang visit to Kim Il-song during a meeting with the North Korean leader, who instantly welcomed the suggestion.

In accordance with the scheme, So visited the cardinal at the Myongdong Cathedral, confessed his illegal Pyongyang visit to him and conveyed Kim Il-song's invitation to the Catholic bishop.



Cardinal Kim flatly turned down the offer, saying that his Pyongyang visit should be realized only after close consultation with the government authorities, according to the sources.

Also present at the meeting was Fr. Chang Ik who visited Pyongyang twice in 1987 and 1988 as an emissary from the Vatican.

**RDP Calls So's Actions 'Deplorable'**

SK1907032489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
19 Jul 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Veiled Criticism"]

[Text] The Reunification Democratic Party yesterday began to break its longtime silence to make comments on the So Kyong-won affair—a telltale criticism of the Party for Peace and Democracy.

In a caucus and a meeting of executive members, RDP president Kim Yong-sam said, "It was deplorable that So received money from North Korea and acted on its directives."

He went on to say, "I as a politician, cannot help feeling sorry for the people."

Rep. Pak Yong-man directed his criticism at both the No Tae-u government and the PPD.

He lashed out at the government, saying, "An incident of enormous magnitude took place but there is no person to assume responsibility within the No regime."

**So Said To Confess to Most Charges**

SK1907033589 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
19 Jul 89 p 3

[Text] Opposition lawmaker So Kyong-won reportedly admitted most of the charges brought against him during an interrogation by prosecutors at Seoul Prison Monday and yesterday, prosecution sources said yesterday.

However, So defended his clandestine visit to North Korea in August 1988 as an act resulting from his eager wish to see the reunification of the fatherland.

So, arrested on charges of spying and violation of the National Security Law, was referred from the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] to prosecutors Monday for further investigation.

So was put into Seoul Prison in Kwachon at around 9:30 p.m. Monday. So had been in NSP custody since his arrest late in June.

Prosecutors Yi Sang-hyong and Kwon Chae-chin interrogated him overnight at the prison office on his secret Pyongyang visit.

During the questioning, So admitted his contacts with North Korean agents and his receiving money from them as well as other charges brought against him, the sources said.

Prosecutors plan to complete probes of So and other people, who were arrested by the NSP in connection with the case and will be referred to them shortly, probably by the end of this month.

Then, beginning next month, prosecutors will summon for questioning witnesses and other people involved in the case.

Under the plan, prosecutors will call in and interrogate Rep. Yi Chol-yong of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], Hangyore Sinmun reporter Yun Chae-kol and 33 others.

The sources said that the law enforcement authorities plan to interrogate PPD president Kim Tae-chung, vice president Mun Tong-hwan and other party members before Aug. 16, the planned date for So's indictment.

However, the authorities will not summon Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan, other Catholic priests and lay believers because they have already been questioned by NSP.

For the investigation into the So case, the prosecution authorities have formed a crack task force composed of 14 prosecutors from the Seoul District Prosecutors Office.

Their probe will center on how So was won over by North Korean agents, how So acted after he had been won over by them, how he visited North Korea and what he did while in North Korea.

Prosecutors will also investigate So's activities in the National Assembly and his money-taking from North Korea, the sources said.

**Daily Examines Facts in So Case**

SK1907034689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
19 Jul 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Representative So's Spy Activities"]

[Text] It is indeed dumfounding to learn that Rep. So Kyong-won of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, who made a secret visit to North Korea in violation of the National Security Law, had allegedly been acting as a fixed spy for Pyongyang.

The Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] has turned over the detained opposition lawmaker to prosecutors and he will be charged with violating the security law and involvement in spy activities. At the same time, the organization announced that 10 others in custody were accused of not reporting So's illegal visit to Pyongyang, a crime violating the security law alone.

According to the NSP's announcement, So received some 80 million won in foreign exchange from North Korean agents on 14 occasions to be used for his successful campaign for a parliamentary seat and for operation of dissident organizations, including the Korea Catholic Farmers Association.

How on earth could the alleged spy keep contact with North Korea for as long as four years without being detected by our intelligence networks? And how could his clandestine visit to Pyongyang, though revealed to several people afterwards, be kept secret from national security authorities?

Despite the government's official announcement Monday, people's fears that affairs similar to the So case are yet to be detected remain undissipated.

The So case has confirmed vividly that Pyongyang has not abandoned its subversive maneuverings against South Korea, rather taking advantage of our northern policy of conciliation with North Korea and other Communist states.

Above all, we should take a lesson from this case so as to mend our national security fences. The result of the 20-day investigation of the case seems to be insufficient, leaving several points to be clarified.

One of them concerns So's attempt to form a ring with other figures in the political world and other social walks of life, a serious problem if he acted as a spy under the directive of Pyongyang.

We are anxious to know why So confided to many persons his secret Pyongyang visit and why he had an interview with a news reporter, an almost unimaginable act for an espionage agent to take.

The public are concerned about when and how the security authorities started their investigation into the case, which concerns events which date back four years.

In fact, people at large worry about the loopholes in the authorities' anti-Communist intelligence network on account of the series of illegal and secret visits to North Korea by dissidents including Rev. Mun Ik-whan and co-ed Yim Su-kyong.

There are also problems related to the investigators' techniques in lawful interrogations. In one undesirable instance, persons responsible for a plane on a civil flight were asked by the NSP agents to delay its landing for nearly half an hour, causing uneasiness and inconveniences to more than 100 passengers including an opposition lawmaker reportedly booked by the security agency for not reporting So's Pyongyang visit.

To be noted is the legal controversy over the need for impartial application of the touchy crime of failing to report to the authorities illegal visits and other criminal acts provided for in the security law.

Leaders of the first opposition party are advised to cooperate with the investigation authorities in their effort to find out the true circumstances of the party nomination of So as its candidate to run for a parliamentary seat.

At the same time, the government and its party ought not to capitalize on the So affair in a malicious attempt to hurt the opposition party.

Hardly convincing us would be attempts to equivocate on the sluggish liquidation of old evils committed during the previous government of Chon Tu-hwan and to shelve amendments to the security law in breach of suprapartisan agreement, if they are taken.

While the public needs to wait and see what ruling the courts will give on the So case, especially dissident organizations are urged to keep vigilant against North Korean agents' potential ability to infiltrate them.

**No Said To Have Ordered Summons of Kim Tae-chung**  
*SK1907022689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
19 Jul 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "NSP's Infuriation"]

[Text] The Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] yesterday fumed over the PPD's [Party for Peace and Democracy's] allegation that NSP director Pak Se-chik called PPD head Kim Tae-chung to tell him that the NSP was acting on President No Tae-u's instructions when it requested Kim's appearance at NSP headquarters as a "witness" in connection with the So Kyong-won case.

A ranking NSP official said in an infuriated manner, "It was a nonsensical assertion aimed at creating a rift between the President and the NSP."

He explained, "Director Pak himself called the PPD leader in a bid to create a relaxed atmosphere in accordance with President No's directive that even in the case of the probe into Kim, he should be given decorous treatment corresponding to his status as the largest opposition party leader."

He added that the intelligence agency had asserted a rigid investigation of Kim was necessary because of the principle that no sanctuary should remain in the probe but the courteous treatment of the PPD head reflected No's will to carry out affairs of state without making much fuss.

### NSP Sends Second Summons

SK1907020489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
19 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] The Agency for National Security Planning yesterday sent the second summonses to Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy vice president, to appear at the NSP headquarters at 10 a.m. Friday.

The intelligence agency summoned them as "witnesses" to the So Kyong-won case on the process of So's nomination as a PPD candidate in the last general elections.

Meanwhile, Kim and Mun said that they will refuse to honor the summonses in line with an earlier party decision.

If they ignore the summonses, the NSP is likely to seek court warrants to question them, which is feared to escalate the already high tension among the rival political camps.

### So Case's Impact on Political Climate Examined

SK1907040589 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 19 Jul 89 pp 3, 4

[News analysis by staff reporter Kang Sung-chol: "Controversy Mounts Over Handling of Representative So Case"]

[Text] The political climate is likely to be dominated by controversy stemming from the So Kyong-won case for a considerable time to come, with rival parties showing differing positions.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP] and the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] are at serious odds over whether PPD leader Kim Tae-chung should be questioned with regard to the investigation of So.

The PPD, which is the largest opposition party, has made clear it would resist moves to summon Kim for questioning, and threatened to stage massive outdoor protest rallies.

The opposition party is also intensifying efforts to divert attention away from the So case, with calls for the liquidation of Fifth Republic legacies.

The ruling DJP, however, is unlikely to ease its pressure on the PPD. It has urged the PPD to render assistance in investigating the case, and even called for the elimination of "impure elements" within the largest opposition party.

Meantime, the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] and the New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP] are carefully gauging political repercussions from the So case, and working out steps to cope with them.

With political tension running high in political circles, the three opposition parties demanded a special National Assembly session to look into the So case.

Following the announcement Monday by the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) that So was found to have been spying for north Korea, the ruling DJP made clear its position that the case should serve as an occasion to eliminate leftist elements in the established political circles.

The ruling party dismissed as groundless the PPD's allegation that the ruling camp is exploiting the So case to launch political persecution of the opposition party.

Party officials are saying that if it wants to settle the ongoing controversy at an early date, the PPD should comply with requests that Kim Tae-chung and ex-PPD Vice President Mun Tong-hwan be subject to questioning by investigative authorities.

Senior party officials are said to have contacted PPD lawmakers and urged them to refrain from staging antigovernment struggles outside the parliamentary framework with regard to the So case.

Taking advantage of the So case, the ruling party is urging the three opposition parties to make their ideologies clear. Behind the move may be plans to seek changes in the current political structure through a policy alliance with opposition parties.

The opposition PPD appears to be split in views among party members—some are calling for cautious steps while others are demanding immediate offensives against the government.

Many PPD officials are skeptical over the NSP announcement that So had worked as a north Korean agent. They are saying the party would be able to take countersteps only after party lawmakers meet So, now detained at a Seoul penitentiary, to confirm facts.

The meeting may give significant clues as to the future course of action the PPD will take.

If So admits having acted as a north Korean spy as the NSP alleged, the PPD would have to behave very cautiously.

In case So denies the NSP allegation, the situation would be different. The PPD would likely harden its stance and stage resolute offensives against the government as party leader Kim has threatened.

In a related move, party leader Kim is expected to call strongly for the liquidation of the Fifth Republic irregularities in an effort to shift political attention away from the So case.

Meantime, the opposition RDP has reinforced its conservative image by expressing indignation over So's allegedly having acted as a north Korean agent and calling for a thorough investigation.



The party issued a statement demanding that all political parties and social organizations render assistance in establishing the truth. The statement was considered to have targeted the PPD, which is resisting requests for key PPD officials to be questioned.

The opposition NDRP, which has maintained strongly conservative views from the start, appears to harbor no doubts about the NSP announcement of its investigation into the So case.

Party officials are saying that the incident should offer an occasion to help make each political party manifest its characteristics more clearly.

**Northern Policy To Continue Despite Trips**  
*SK1907021889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
19 Jul 89 p 2

[Text] Choe Chang-yun, senior presidential secretary for political affairs, said yesterday that the "northern policy" and the current unification policy based on the "July 7 Declaration" would be pushed through in defiance of the latest incidents, including Rep. So Kyong-won's illegal Pyongyang visit.

In a special lecture before standing committee members of the Advisory Council on Democratic and Peaceful Unification, the top presidential aide said, "The July 7 Declaration and the northern policy are long-term tasks of the state and the responsibility of this era, so people should never be frustrated by a sudden incident," he stressed.

"The government is convinced that tension on the Korean peninsula will not be alleviated without openness from North Korea," he noted.

"Our reconciliation policy toward the North will be able to get the North to open its doors and bring about changes in the North in the long run," he said.

Then, he said that it could be expected there would be changes in the hierarchy of the North by the middle of the 1990s.

He observed that North Korea could not but import capital from the West, because it would be unable to tide over its economic crisis without it.

"In this context, the July 7 Declaration and the northern policy will succeed without fail, and the government will remedy problems that may be found in the course of promoting and implementing the policies," he said.

**No Pledges To Push Dialogue With Pyongyang**  
*SK0407072289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
in English 4 Jul 89 p 2

[Text] President No Tae-u has said he will continue his policy of seeking reconciliation and reunification with Communist north Korea in spite of unauthorized visits to Pyongyang by some south Korean citizens.

But he warned of stern punishment for anyone making an illegal trip to Pyongyang, in his regular Monday morning radio address to the nation.

"In light of the present security situation facing us, such acts as fanning north Korea's communization tactics and throwing cold water over efforts to solve national problems will not be tolerated any more," No said.

He called on the people to have confidence in his government and to generate a sense of unity so as to draw north Korea into "true dialogue."

"North Korea should know clearly that any initiatives based on false promises will never bear fruit," No emphasized.

The government has accused north Korea of inviting individual south Koreans to discuss unification in Pyongyang in a bid to sow confusion in public opinion on the issue of unification.

Referring to two secret visits by dissidents to Pyongyang revealed this year, No said, "Such an act can never help South-North reconciliation or reunification because it is antireunification behavior that will only support their (north Koreans') illusion for the communization of the south."

"Since reunification is a national aspiration, it can be freely discussed by anybody. But it should be approached on the basis of national consensus.

"South-North contact should be charged to and pursued systematically by the government or those with mandates."

He said the government will employ "resolute" legal measures to punish an opposition party lawmaker and a student for going to Pyongyang after a thorough investigation.

Tension has heated up in south Korea since Rep. So Kyong-won of the Party for Peace and Democracy was arrested last week on charges of visiting Pyongyang last August without consent from the government and a student arrived in Pyongyang to attend the International Youth Festival Saturday, defying an official ban.

No said he would maintain consistency in his efforts to promote national reconciliation and reunification.

His policy aims at enhancing south Korea's relations with Communist nations, including north Korea, he said.

### More on Controversy Over National Teachers Union

#### Aides Accused of Document Leaks

SK1607031889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
16 Jul 89 p 3

[Text] Investigators said yesterday they confirmed that the classified government documents were leaked to dissidents by aides to some lawmakers of the Education and Information Committee of the National Assembly sometime between late last year and this February.

Questioning two leading officials of the outlawed National Teachers Union (NTU), police are finding out exactly who leaked the confidential documents which were provided to opposition national assemblymen during last year's parliamentary inspection of government agencies.

Prosecutors and police probing the case did not mention the names of lawmakers who hired the accused aides, but the ruling Democratic Justice Party said that the documents were provided to independent lawmaker Yi Chol and opposition members Pak Sok-mu of the Party for Peace and Democracy and Kang Sam-chae of the Reunification Democratic Party at their request. The suspected assemblymen rejected such allegations as a "political plot."

The classified documents were discovered by police during a series of searches of offices of the government-banned nationwide union early this month.

Pae Chun, 47, a ranking official of the NTU, told police in a written statement that the NTU asked some lawmakers for government reports on investigations into the financial status and operation of private high schools which had come under opposition fire for illegal recruiting practices, according to police. Pae was however quoted as saying that he had no idea how the NTU acquired such documents because he quit his ranking post early this year.

Arrested NTU Chief Yun Yong-kyu, 53, and his deputy Yi Pu-yong said both of them had no idea about the documents, which include a list of candidates for promotion to principal in the 1987-88 school year, police said.

#### DJP Rejects Dialogue With NTU

SK1907021289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
19 Jul 89 p 2

[Text] The government party yesterday re-affirmed its tough stance against the moves of the teachers' labor union to get endorsement from the administration.

Democratic Justice Party [DJP] spokesman Pak Hui-tae told reporters after a meeting of key officers that dialogue between progressive teachers and the administration would be possible only after the teachers dissolve the illegal labor union.

The teachers union had suggested dialogue with the Education Ministry on its status, temporarily suspending its members' protest actions.

"The administration is ready to hold dialogue with them if and when they dissolve the illegal labor union and return to their normal duties," said the government party spokesman.

He then made it clear that the DJP would not comply with the opposition demands for the convocation of the Assembly Education-Information Committee or a public hearing about the matter.

Rep. Kim Chung-wi, chief policy co-ordinator of the party, commented, "The ruling camp does not regard the suggestion of the teachers union as the expression of an intention to change its basic course of action.

"The administration will not come to the dialogue table because it would mean that the administration recognizes the illegal labor union," said Rep. Kim.

#### Education Ministry Rejects Dialogue

SK1907023589 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
19 Jul 89 p 3

[Text] A head-on clash appears imminent between the outlawed National Teachers Union (NTU) and the Education Ministry as both sides failed to meet yesterday to tackle the prolonged dispute.

The Education Ministry turned down a dialogue offer yesterday by unionist teachers who finished their four-day hunger strike in the precinct of the Myongdong Cathedral.

Union representatives were blocked from entering the Government Integrated Office Building that houses the Education Ministry and failed to hand over their written suggestion to the ministry.

Refusing to have dialogue with activist teachers, the ministry said, "Dialogue will be possible only after the outlawed union disbands."

The ministry has no reason to open contacts with the illegal organization, a ministry spokesman said.

The ministry's action is getting tougher as a large number of teachers have withdrawn from the union since the start of a massive government crackdown on July 9 on NTU members who organized a surprise rally.

Unionist teachers said they would push ahead with collective protests and campaigns to gain a legal status for the union, denouncing the government's refusal to entertain dialogue suggestion.

"If there is no answer from the ministry today, all the union members will resume collective action that includes hunger teaching and sit-in protests at lunch breaks or overnight," union spokesman Kim Min-kon said.

"But unionized teachers will not boycott teaching under any circumstances, because teaching is our prime task and we cannot hold it hostage for our purpose," he added.

A total of 3,546 teachers at primary and secondary schools have withdrawn from the union which was organized at a surprise rally at Yonsei University on May 28.

An estimated 5,106 union members will face legal punishment and dismissals if they retain union membership until Aug. 5, the deadline set by the Education Ministry.

As of Monday, 59 teachers have been sacked and 35 suspended from class and 25 warned in connection with their illegal union activities.

#### **Battle for Recognition Continues**

SK1907071489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0547 GMT  
19 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 19 (YONHAP)—South Korea's outlawed teachers' union vowed to take its battle for government recognition to the streets as union members faced dismissal Wednesday.

Leaders of the National Teachers' Council said they will launch a struggle in solidarity with dissident groups and begin a campaign to collect signatures of support if the government fires union members or rejects their proposal for talks on a compromise.

In a news conference, they said, "We will engage in a strong struggle at all costs. We will stage solidarity rallies along with 25 dissident groups supporting our cause and launch a pan-national campaign to collect signatures from those who sympathize with us."

The union leaders demanded unconditional dialogue with the government and set a July 25 deadline for the talking to begin.

They said they will continue sit-down protests now under way at Myongdong Cathedral in downtown Seoul and at 15 provincial offices until that time.

They called for educational and judicial figures to mediate contacts with the government to settle the dispute, saying, "we will stop collective actions as soon as the government recognizes our union."

The Education Ministry rejected a proposal for dialogue Tuesday and demanded dissolution of the illegal union before talks can start.

The ministry said it will push ahead with punishment of union teachers as it had warned. The ministry claimed the union had 4,848 members as of Wednesday and 4,702 teachers have quit the union "on the ministry's advice."

Although some schools, where signs of student unrest emerged, went into summer vacation ahead of schedule, about 45,000 students staged rallies at 30 schools across the nation on Tuesday to protest government measures to fire leading union members.

The most severe protests took place in Kwangju and South Cholla Province in the southwest where 23,000 students took part in campus rallies affecting more than 20 schools.

Students at a Kwangju School locked non-union teachers in the headmaster's room to prevent them from discussing the punishment of union teachers.

#### **NDRP Denies No-Kim Deal on Fifth Republic Issues**

SK1307033289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 13 Jul 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "5th Republic Issues"]

[Text] The NDRP [New Democratic Republican Party] flatly denied recent news reports that party President Kim Chong-pil agreed with President No Tae-u on a new formula to solve the Fifth Republic problems when they met Monday [10 Jul].

The party's chief policymaker Kim Yong-hwan, denying the reports categorically, asked reporters, "How could he (Kim) reach such an agreement without meeting the leaders of the two other opposition parties, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam?"

Party floor leader Kim Yong-chae dismissed the recent news reports as "nonsense."

#### **New Economic Association Formed With USSR**

SK1807093489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0920 GMT  
18 Jul 89

[Text] Seoul, July 18 (YONHAP)—South Korea's 40 leading business figures Tuesday inaugurated the Korea-USSR Economic Association to expand mutual economic cooperation.

Chong Chu-yong, honorary chairman of the Hyundai Business Group, was elected chairman in the inaugural meeting here.



Among the projects promoted by the association are annual joint conferences, exchange of private economic missions, and lectures on business investments and economic information about the Soviet market.

The association will dispatch an economic mission to Moscow for a 10-day schedule next week, which is expected to exchange memorandums of understanding with the Soviet Chamber of Commerce to establish a binational Economic Cooperation Committee.

**Soccer Team Plans 'Friendly Match' in USSR**  
*SK1507082189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0659 GMT 15 Jul 89*

[Excerpt] Seoul, July 15 (YONHAP)—Members of the South Korean soccer team head for the Soviet Union next month to brush up on their skills in a friendly match against Moscow Spartak before playing in the United States and Europe, the Korea Football Association said Saturday.

KFA said the whirlwind tour of the West will help the national side prepare for the World Cup Asian preliminaries.

The Korean players arrive in Moscow Aug. 2 and play Spartak Aug. 7, a KFA official said.

"Our team will have another game with a first class Soviet team Aug. 4," he added. [passage omitted]

**CSSR Drops GATT Escape Clause in Trade**  
*SK1607042689 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Jul 89 p 1*

[Text] Czechoslovakia has dropped the application of Article 35 of the GATT (General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs) in relations with Korea, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced yesterday.

It said the Czechoslovakian government declared the decision in a letter to the GATT director-general Thursday.

The waiver enables Korea and the East European country to enjoy various favors, privileges and immunities in bilateral trade guaranteed by the GATT, including the most-favored-nation treatment, when they reach agreements.

A Czech official in Geneva was quoted by the ministry as having told Korean officials recently that there is no reason for the Czech government to stick to Article 35 of the GATT.

Under the article, any country, even if it is a GATT member, is able to refuse the application of the agreement to certain countries with which it has not entered into tariff negotiations, if it does not want such application.

Czechoslovakia, applying the article, refused the application of GATT rules in relations with Korea in 1967.

Korea also took similar measures against Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Yugoslavia and Poland in 1967 but withdrew them in 1971.

At present, Romania is the only country in the world which is applying the escape clause of the Article 35 to Korea.

## Burma

### **Military Commanders Assigned Areas in Rangoon** *BK1807163189 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese* *1330 GMT 18 Jul 89*

["Martial Law Order No 1/89 of the Yangon [Rangoon] Military Command Headquarters, dated 18 July—the 1st day of the waning moon of Waso, 1351 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. In exercise of the powers vested under Martial Law, the commander of the Yangon Military Command has delegated the executive and judicial powers under martial law to the divisional commanders and military region commanders to enable them to more effectively carry out security tasks, ensuring the rule of law, and prevalence of peace and tranquillity.

A. Colonel Win Myint, Army Serial No 8809, commander of No 11 Light Infantry Division, has been given the powers to exercise in the following areas:

1. From the junction of Inya and Sagaing Roads to Inya Road, Zawgyi Road, Hanthawaddy Roundabout, and along U Wizaya Road until Wizaya traffic lights, including roads in the eastern sector of Kamayut Township.
2. Eastern sector of U Wizaya Road and Arzani Road junction and Arzani Road, Jartawya Road, Bahan Road, Natmauk Road, and in Bahan Township including roads in the northern sector of Nga-htat-gyi Pagoda Road, formerly Campbell Road, Banya-Dala Road, and formerly Bowlane Road junction.

B. Colonel Tin Hla, Army Serial No 8752, commander of No 22 Light Infantry Division, has been assigned the duties in the following areas:

1. Jartawya Road, Bahan Road, Natmauk Road, Nga-htat-gyi Pagoda Road up to Banya-Dala Road junction, excluding roads in the southern sector of Bahan Township.
2. From U Wizaya Road and Arzani Road junction to U Wizaya Road along Shwedagon Pagoda Road to the railway overbridge on Shwedagon Pagoda Road, including roads in the eastern sector of Dagon Township.

C. Colonel Kyaw Min, Army Serial No 7126, commander of No 55 Light Infantry Division, has been assigned the duties in the following areas:

1. From the junction of Pyi and Inya Road to the junction or Inya Lake and Sagaing Roads, Inya Road, Zawgyi Road, and Hanthawaddy Roundabout areas, excluding the road junction and roads in the western sector of Kamayut Township.
2. From the Hanthawaddy Roundabout along U Wizaya Road to the Wizaya traffic lights, excluding roads in the western sector of Sanchaung Township.

3. From Wizaya traffic lights along U Wizaya Road, Shwedagon Pagoda Road to the Shwedagon Pagoda railway overbridge excluding the Dagon Township roads in the western sector.

4. Ahlone Township.

5. Kemmendine Township.

D. Lieutenant Colonel Tin Ngwe, Army Serial No 10534, commander of the No 1 Military Region, has been assigned to the following areas:

1. Mingaladon Township, exclusive of the Htaukkyant Junction and the northern sector of Htaukkyant junction as well as Pyi and Bago Road areas.

2. North Okkalapa Township, including Webagi new satellite town.

3. Mayangon Township.

4. Hlaing Township.

5. Insein Township, including Hlaing Thaya and Shwepyitha new satellite towns.

E. Lieutenant Colonel Win Hlaing, Army Serial No 10147, commander of No 2 Military Region, has been assigned the duties in the following areas:

1. South Okkalapa Township.

2. Thingangyun Township.

3. Thaketa Township.

4. Dawbon Township.

5. Tamwe Township.

6. Yankin Township.

F. Colonel Tha Htay, Army Serial No 8485, commander of No 3 Military Region, has been assigned the duties of supervision in the area under the charge of Colonel Kyaw Min.

G. Colonel Lun Maung, Army Serial No 10133, commander of No 4 Military Region, has been assigned the duties in the following areas:

1. Mingala Taungnyunt Township.

2. Pazundaung Township.

3. Botataung Township.

4. Kyauktada Township.

5. Seikkan Township.

6. Pabedan Township.

7. Latha Township.

8. Lanmadaw Township.

9. Dala Township.

10. Seikkyi-Kanaungto Township.

H. Lieutenant Colonel Sein Htwa, Army Serial No 9823, acting commander of No 1 Tactical Operations, has been assigned the duties in the following areas:

1. Taikkyi Township.

2. Hlegu Township.

3. Hmawbi Township.

4. Tantabin Township.

5. Kayan Township.

6. Thongwa Township.
7. Kyauktan Township.
8. Syriam Township.
9. Twante Township.
10. Kawhmu Township.
11. Kungyangon Township.

The division commanders and military region commanders may, according to the changing situation, exercise the martial law powers in their respective regions.

Signed: Brigadier General Myo Nyunt, commander of Yangon Military Command

**Order Issued on 'Missing Persons', 'Strangers'**  
*BK1807154989 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 18 Jul 89*

[“Order No 1/89 of the Yangon [Rangoon] Division Law and Order Restoration Council, dated 18 July—the 1st day of the waning moon of Waso, 1351 Burmese era”]

[Text] 1. As it has become necessary to compile a list of missing persons, guests, and strangers in and around the 41 townships of Yangon Division, including the new satellite towns of Hlaingthaya and Shwepyitha, the following rules shall be observed:

A. If there are any persons who are traveling temporarily or those missing for a long period of time, law and order restoration councils concerned must be informed by 31 July 1989.

B. Furthermore, should there be any guests or strangers in the region, their arrivals must be reported immediately by the responsible people to the law and order restoration councils concerned.

2. Effective action will be taken against responsible people and the offenders themselves for the failure to report within the specified time frame about missing persons and about the arrival of guests or strangers in the area.

Signed: Brigadier General Myo Nyunt, chairman, Yangon Division Law and Order Restoration Council

**Tight Security in Rangoon on Eve of Martyrs Day**  
*BK1807140089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1338 GMT 18 Jul 89*

[Excerpts] Yangon [Rangoon], July 18 (AFP)—Security was tight here Tuesday on the eve of Martyr's Day as Burma's military rulers gave three regional commanders powers to set up military tribunals which can sentence civilians to death and ban witnesses.

The junta is preparing to commemorate the 42nd anniversary on Wednesday of the assassination of Burma's founding father Aung San and other independence

heroes while 105 opposition political parties have said they will boycott the state function and pay their respects along with the general public.

Opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi said Monday a martial law regulation banning public assembly would not stop her from paying her respects to independence heroes, including her father Aung San, on Martyr's Day.

(Burma's military government on Monday delegated full martial law powers to Army commanders in Yangon and regions centered on the central city of Pegu and northern city of Mandalay, Radio Yangon, monitored in Bangkok, said. [passage omitted])

(Residents in Yangon reached by telephone from Bangkok said the junta was urging people to stay off the streets Wednesday, adding that loudspeakers blaring from pick-up trucks said people in Yangon must stay in their homes Wednesday from 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

(Diplomats said this did not appear to be an official curfew.)

A total of 105 political parties led by Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy (NLD) declined invitations from the military government to each send 10 representatives for the state ceremony.

The official ceremony Wednesday to pay respects to General Aung San and colleagues killed on July 19, 1947 will be led by Home Minister Major General Phone Myint and top officials who will lay wreaths at the tombs of the heroes.

Also invited are family members of the martyrs, diplomats, United Nations officials and more than 700 representatives of some 70 political parties.

The Martyr's Mausoleum will be open to the public after the state function, officials organizing the ceremony have said.

A football field where the general public is to gather before being allowed up the steps of the nearby mausoleum was on Tuesday ringed with barbed wires with soldiers stationed every 10 metres (yards).

Security units have started to erect temporary buildings on the field, apparently to vet and screen the public before allowing entry to the mausoleum in groups of no more than five, witnesses said.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi said she would march peacefully Wednesday together with members of 105 other parties to pay respects to her late father and would not take part in the state ceremony.

The junta issued an order Sunday prohibiting marches to the mausoleum.



Public assembly of more than five persons is banned in Burma, even though the junta has promised multi-party general elections for May.

Meanwhile, three members of the youth wing of the NLD have confessed responsibility for the parcel bomb blast July 7 at an oil refinery near here that killed two people, the military intelligence chief said Monday.

But Daw Aung San Suu Kyi told reporters Tuesday that it was possible the three youths were government "plants" and added that acts of terrorism were "entirely against the principles of our party."

"Of course we also accept the possibility that they could well be NLD members who have taken to such acts which we condemn very, very strongly," she added.

**Aung San Suu Kyi Accuses Government of Terrorism**  
*BK1907005489 Hong Kong AFP in English 1713 GMT 18 Jul 89*

[Text] Rangoon, July 18 (AFP)—Burma's popular opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi on Tuesday condemned terrorism and accused Rangoon's military authorities of driving people to "turn to such undesirable methods."

She was reacting to an announcement by the government that three members of the youth wing of her party, the National League for Democracy (NLD), had confessed to being responsible for a July 7 bombing of an oil refinery in which two people were killed.

Daw Aung Sann Suu Kyi, 44, told reporters that acts of terrorism were "entirely against the principles of our party."

"And of course we also accept the possibility that they could well be NLD members who have taken to such acts which we condemn very, very strongly," she said.

"We will take action against the members who did this," she said, adding that if they were guilty they would be expelled from the NLD.

"I must add that if our people have started taking to terrorist methods they've been driven to it by the way in which people were put down so violently last year," she said in reference to Army crackdowns against demonstrators before and just after the coup in September last year.

"Unarmed people were shot down in the thousands. That is bound to make people turn to such undesirable methods of terrorism. I am very sorry it has happened and I think it is entirely the fault of those who shot down unarmed people," Daw Aung San Suu Kyi said.)

The director of Military Intelligence, Brigadier General Khin Nyunt, said at a special Defence Ministry press conference that NLD youth organizer Nyi Nyi U and

two NLD youth wing members, Than Zaw and Moe Kyaw Thu, had been apprehended after intensive investigation by military intelligence.

**NLD Cancels March in Face of Troop Presence**  
*BK1907044089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0434 GMT 19 Jul 89*

[Text] Rangoon, July 19 (AFP)—Burmese opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi cancelled planned marches on a crucial commemoration day Wednesday in the face of a massive troop presence in Rangoon.

"I urge the people to stay home," she said in a statement released Wednesday.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, 44 and the daughter of Aung San, said people should stay in their homes to "let the world know that under this military administration we are as prisoners in our own country."

Eyewitnesses said the whole area of the Martyr's Mausoleum, the central point for martyr's day commemorating the assassination of Burmese founding father Aung San 42 years ago, had been sealed off by troops.

They said there were over 10,000 troops in Rangoon, from the 22nd and 11th Light Infantry Divisions. These were the same divisions which fired on demonstrators in August and September last year to stop pro-democracy protests.

Burma's military rulers, who took power in September, on Tuesday gave three regional commanders powers to set up military tribunals where civilians can be sentenced to death and witnesses banned in summary trials.

The junta delegated full martial law powers to Army commanders in Rangoon and regions centered on the central city of Pegu and northern city of Mandalay, according to Radio Rangoon monitored here.

"General Aung San was a national leader who gave his life for the freedom of the people of Burma. Therefore the people should be able to pay their respects to him freely," Daw Aung San Suu Kyi said in her statement.

"But the fact that the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC—the ruling junta) is intimidating the people in various ways constitutes an outright attack against the values for which the late General Aung San stood.

"Therefore I urge the people to stay home today and not participate in the ceremonies organized by SLORC," she said.

### Martyrs Day Events in Rangoon Reported

BK1907124489 Hong Kong AFP in English 1232 GMT  
19 Jul 89

[Text] Yangon [Rangoon], July 19 (AFP)—Burmese opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi and an alliance of 105 parties cancelled planned marches on a crucial commemoration day Wednesday in the face of a massive government troop presence in Rangoon.

But some 40 people were arrested and an unspecified number injured when a group of young students holding aloft a wreath attempted to march to the Martyr's Mausoleum where officials were holding a remembrance ceremony for Burmese founding father Aung San.

Security personnel used truncheons to break up the march and to disperse hundreds of people looking on, eyewitnesses said.

A similar march earlier by another group of about 20 people was broken up by soldiers in the city centre, eyewitnesses said.

The opposition had rejected taking part in the official ceremony.

"I urge the people to stay home," Daw Aung San Suu Kyi said in a statement released Wednesday.

(In another incident, a Western journalist based in Bangkok and working for the REUTER news agency was expelled from Burma Wednesday.

(David Storey, 39, said in Bangkok he had a legal visa for Burma that had been granted in the Thai capital.)

Burma banned foreign reporters during the unrest which led to a coup in September to stop pro-democracy protests, but the junta began letting journalists into the country in February.

Earlier this month, however, it suspended granting visas to journalists saying news coverage had been unfair.

(Thousands of people were in Yangon's streets Wednesday but mainly as stragglers, diplomats and eyewitnesses reached by phone from Bangkok said.)

(They added that there were no organized anti-government demonstrations and official ceremonies took place as scheduled.)

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, 44, the daughter of Burmese founding father Aung San, whose assassination 42 years ago was being commemorated, said in her statement that people should stay in their homes to "let the world know that under this military administration we are as prisoners in our own country."

Eyewitnesses said the whole area of the Martyr's Mausoleum, the central point for Martyr's Day, had been sealed off by troops.

Yangon was calm, with shops and movie halls open, although most people opted to remain indoors as there were also warnings to stay inside by military authorities, observers said.

("We could not send our people and nationalities under SLORC's [State Law and Order Restoration Council's] triggers," Daw Aung San Suu Kyi said Wednesday in an interview with the VOICE OF AMERICA monitored in Bangkok. "This was really like a trap," she said.

The SLORC is the State Law and Order Restoration Council, the ruling junta.

The eyewitnesses said there were over 10,000 troops in Yangon from the 22nd and 11th Light Infantry Divisions, the same units which fired on demonstrators in August and September last year to stop pro-democracy protests.

Martyr's Day, which commemorates the murder of Gen. Aung San and six colleagues on July 19, 1947 just months before Burma achieved independence in 1948, was expected to become a rallying point for pro-democracy sentiment.

Other key anniversaries when rallies are expected are August 8, the day protest strikes began last year, and September 18, when generals seized power to quash nationwide strikes which had paralyzed an army-backed regime.

Burma's military rulers on Tuesday gave three regional commanders powers to set up military tribunals where civilians could be sentenced to death and witnesses banned in summary trials.

In a move diplomats said was clearly connected to the opposition marches scheduled for Wednesday, the junta delegated full martial law powers to army commanders in Yangon and regions in the central city of Pegu and northern city of Mandalay.

Burma has been under martial law and a nighttime curfew since the September coup quashed nationwide pro-democracy protests but the civil legal system has continued functioning. Public assembly of more than five persons is banned, even though the junta has promised multi-party general elections for May.

(Rangoon State Radio monitored in Bangkok observed a minute of silence at 10:07 a.m. (0337 GMT) for the assassination of Gen. Aung San.

(In another dispatch monitored late Tuesday in Bangkok, Radio Rangoon said residents of the Burmese capital have been ordered to give military authorities names of visitors to their homes and of people "missing" or travelling.

(Under Martial Law Order 1/89 missing persons were defined as anyone "traveling temporarily or those missing for a long period of time."

(Under the same order the military commander responsible for the capital has delegated martial law powers to his subordinate commanders "to more effectively carry out security tasks ensuring the rule of law and prevalence of peace and tranquility," the radio said.

**Gen Khin Nyunt Addresses News Conference**  
*BK1807105589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
*1330 GMT 17 Jul 89*

[First part of a report on the 49th news conference of the State Law and Order Restoration Council held on 17 July in Yangon]

[Excerpts] Major General Phone Myint, Secretary-1 Brigadier General Khin Nyunt, Secretary-2 Brigadier General Tin U, Brigadier General Myo Nyunt, and Minister Colonel Abel, all of whom are members of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, held the 49th news conference in the Ministry of Defense reception hall at 0900 today. [passage omitted]

Addressing the news conference, Brig Gen Khin Nyunt explained the prevailing situation, commemoration of the 42d Martyrs Day, results of the investigations into the bomb blast in Syriam, and youth organizations in the border region.

Regarding the prevailing situation, Brig Gen Khin Nyunt said the news conference had been convened because there have been new developments that should be reported to the country through the journalists invited to the news conference. [passage omitted]

He said the Defense Forces believe they must be loyal to the government democratically elected by the people. We understand that the essence of democracy is to ensure a situation where law and order prevail and under which the people can express their genuine wishes. Threatening people [words indistinct] working toward an anarchical situation is not a good sign for the country. So, with the interests of the nation's people in mind, it has become our duty to prevent such a situation from arising. This is the key task of the Defense Forces.

It is a well-known fact that the State Law and Order Restoration Council—or, in other words, the Defense Forces—has been working on its four major tasks. We have repeatedly stated this fact because some people still do not understand this. Our four main tasks are: to restore law and order and regional peace; to ensure

secure and smooth transportation; to strive to the utmost to ease the people's food, clothing, and shelter needs and to provide assistance, as much as possible, to cooperatives and the private sector so they can work toward this end; and to hold multiparty democratic general elections once the above-mentioned tasks are completed.

Esteemed personages present here can observe the extent of the work we have accomplished so far. In our tasks, we have stated that we shall be doing as much as possible to ease the people's food, clothing, and shelter needs. Today, we have substituted the phrase "doing everything possible" for "doing as much as possible." In a socialist economy, the state is responsible for the people's food, clothing, and shelter needs. The one-party system that the people do not want and the socialist economy under which the state was responsible for meeting the people's needs have both been done away with, and this is known by everybody. We have been doing our utmost and everything possible as stated earlier.

Changing a country's political and economic systems cannot be done overnight. It must be done gradually. The period during which we have assumed power is a construction period, and our chairman, General Saw Maung, has often stated this in his addresses. [passage omitted]

Today, there are over 200 political parties and among them are parties of the national groups. There are a total of 49 political parties belonging to national groups, and 39 of these are in the regions. The remaining 10 parties are in Yangon [Rangoon].

A certain political party has said it has 700,000 members in Yangon Division alone. We have to say that the wish of those 700,000 party members do not represent the 4.5 million residents of Yangon Division. Even if there is a party member in a family, one still cannot say that all other family members will like that party. There can be disagreement among family members. We have come to understand that differences exist even within some political parties. We have also come to understand that there are differences within a party regarding the question of competing in the elections for state power as well as over the question of attending the 19 July Martyrs Day ceremony.

There are some parties that cannot yet work to recruit party members. Just as there are small parties, there are also big parties. We have learned that certain action has been taken on the decision of the chairman and the secretary alone, without the consent of the party membership or that of the Executive Committee. Since the action taken is not the consensus of the party members, it shows the lack of intra-party democracy in that party. Such an act can only bring about the end of democracy; therefore, that party can be said to have failed to fully develop democracy. Although such organizations and



parties have been clamoring about developing state power through democracy, the fact is they have failed to fully follow democratic practices.

In the same way that there are legally registered political parties, there are also illegal organizations that have remained active. At the 5 July news conference, we exposed the names of the illegal organizations that have been carrying out illicit propaganda. Many documents have been published. We have plans to make them public.

Today, some parties have been engaging in political stunts in some areas. They are making political gains and engaging in acts aimed at making political gains by opposing the efforts undertaken by the State Law and Order Restoration Council. You, journalists, will understand what I am talking about.

When we say we have been hearing news about political parties, it should not be taken as a threat to the political parties. We are merely making sincere suggestions so that they can quickly correct whatever should be corrected. We have stated many times that we will hand over state power to a legally formed government made up of elected personages. [passage omitted]

I would now like to explain the prevailing situation in regard to the Martyrs Day ceremony. The government issued an announcement yesterday in connection with the Martyrs Day ceremony as a precaution to prevent untoward incidents from taking place. You, journalists, already know what the Martyrs Day ceremony is all about. It is an event staged by the state and is not a ceremony for an individual or organization. [passage omitted]

There has never been any disruption of this event, but some minor obstacles have emerged this year. I will be explaining about this year's event later. [passage omitted]

In respect for the political parties, we have invited all political parties registered with the elections commission to attend the ceremony. We have asked that each political party be represented by 10 delegates, and this is something extraordinary for this year's event. The state has made this arrangement with due respect for the major political parties. We have asked each political party to be represented by only 10 delegates because time is limited for the state ceremony, and we also have to give time to the people to permit them to pay their respects and lay wreaths.

There are 223 political parties to date and if there are 10 representatives from each party, there will be 2,230 of them. Township delegations arranged by the township law and order restoration councils will also be attending in addition to the people. If we take up most of the time, the people will not have enough time. Hence, we have restricted attendance to 10 delegates from each party based on the time limitations.

Furthermore, we have invited the families of the martyred leaders. [passage omitted]

On behalf of the family of Gen Aung San, a reply was received on 15 July from a person called Ma Theingi. The message said: We wish to have thorough discussions regarding the ceremony with either Major General Phone Myint [minister of home and religious affairs], a responsible member of your good committee, or with a person from the State Law and Order Restoration Council. We believe that the holding of such talks will ensure the success of the Martyrs Day ceremony. Kindly expedite arrangements for the talks.

Brig Gen Khin Nyunt said the Martyrs Day ceremony has been held for 42 consecutive years including this year, and there have been no problems whatsoever for the past 41 years. Under the auspices of the state, we have made all the arrangements that are necessary. The ceremony is not meant for an individual, an organization, or a family. It is a state ceremony. Since the arrangements we have made are complete, there is no need for either Maj Gen Phone Myint or a member of the State Law and Order Restoration Council to have a meeting as suggested by Ma Theingi.

Furthermore, we have officially extended invitations to the political parties, 70 of which have officially replied. Each of these parties signed the registry and informed us that 10 delegates from each party will be attending the ceremony. We have received a letter signed by U Tin U [chairman of the National League for Democracy] regarding this matter. He signed the letter on behalf of political parties engaged in the struggle for democracy.

The letter reads as follows:

To: The Chairman, The 42d Martyrs Day Central Committee, Yangon

Subject: A Joint Request by 104 Political Parties

1. Martyrs Day, which marks the day when murderers assassinated the leaders and politicians of our country, including national leader General Aung San, is indeed a sad day for the entire nation.
2. Every year, on this occasion, people visit the Martyrs Mausoleum, lay wreaths there, and pay their respects to the leaders.
3. Political parties and organizations wish to join the people on Martyrs Day this year, on 19 July 1989, to freely and peacefully lay wreaths and salute the leaders.
4. However, the 42d Martyrs Day Central Committee of the State Law and Order Restoration Council Government has restricted attendance by political parties to 10 delegates each. This is tantamount to imposing restrictions on the desire of the people and the political parties to pay their respects to the late leaders.

5. A general meeting of 104 political parties held at the National League for Democracy [NLD] headquarters on 14 July unanimously agreed to join the march of the people to pay their respects on Martyrs Day.

6. The arrangement is for the political parties and the people to gather at the assembly point, which is the NLD headquarters, Yangon Division, from where they will march peacefully to the Martyrs Mausoleum, lay wreaths there, and pay their respects.

7. The assembly will take place at 1100 on 19 July.

The 104 political parties in the attached list jointly request the 42d Martyrs Day Central Committee permit the political parties and the people to freely and peacefully pay their respects to the late leaders.

For your information, the political parties that have endorsed and joined in this request have stated their intention to withdraw their names from the 10-delegate list of parties registered with the 42d Martyrs Day Central Committee.

Brig Gen Khin Nyunt said 70 political parties have each come individually to sign with the Martyrs Day Central Committee. U Tin U, on behalf of these parties, has informed us that these parties have withdrawn their names from the list. Let me ask you, journalists, does this sound legal? As long as each party does not come to us to withdraw its name, the list will stand as official and legal. [passage omitted]

As far as we are concerned, there are no problems regarding the Martyrs Day ceremony. The government has already made full and systematic preparations for the occasion, and efforts will be made to ensure it is successful.

We have stated in our announcement yesterday that going around in processions, shouting slogans, instigating disturbances, causing disturbances, and forcibly organizing and gathering people are prohibited. Effective legal action will have to be taken if anyone violates the order issued by the government, and this was stated in our announcement yesterday. We shall act accordingly.

We said once again at the 5 July news conference that the use of television and radio will be granted 3 months before the holding of elections. We have also said that when the time is right we shall designate points in townships where people can assemble. This is already being considered. In order to avoid causing the people mental anguish, particularly at a time when there is law and order, arrangements have already been made to grant democratic rights step by step.

Another point is that, as reiterated by our chairman on 5 July, please do not ask for a dialogue because what has to be done will be done when the time is right. This does not mean we will not meet with any political party. In Kyauktan, I said that when the time is right we will meet with political parties that do not oppose the State Law

and Order Restoration Council and that will cooperate in the holding of elections. I am reiterating here that when the time is right we will meet with parties and organizations that will cooperate in the successful holding of elections.

Another matter I would like to discuss today is the bomb explosion at No 1 Syriam Oil Refinery on 7 July and the subsequent bomb explosion at the City Hall on 10 July. The bomb explosions caused casualties among innocent people and workers. The explosion at the Syriam oil refinery killed two and seriously injured one person while the explosion at the City Hall killed three and injured four—actually seven were injured, of which three were slightly injured. Those killed and injured were innocent people and innocent public servants.

We were accused of being responsible for these bomb explosions. It was said the explosions were the work of the Defense Forces, which deliberately set off bombs to accuse a political organization. Now we have the answer. We worked relentlessly to expose the bomb explosions. The National Investigation Bureau worked relentlessly to expose the culprits as fingers would be pointed at us until the culprits were exposed. In doing so, we found the answer today.

The journalists will see pictures of the persons responsible for the explosions. Three are in our custody and have confessed to being responsible for the explosions, while the main person responsible for the explosions is still at large. That person came to Yangon with mines and equipment from a jungle camp. He carried out the explosions after arriving in Yangon and contacting Than Zaw alias Zaw Gyi alias Nwe Thagi, son of U Myint Sein, Syriam; Nyi Nyi U, son of U Tin Nyunt, Syriam; and Moe Kyaw Thu, son of U Aung Din, Syriam. The person who first gave the order to carry out the explosions is from Yangon. His code name is Aung Naing and his real name is Moe Thiha.

Explaining further about the four persons, he said Moe Thiha was at one time a zone level organization officer of the Yangon Divisional Office of the NLD. He went underground in April 1989 and reached KNU [Karen National Union] insurgents. He consulted Than Zaw and Nyi Nyi U about his plan to go underground. When Than Zaw and Nyi Nyi U declined to join him he went underground along with two of his friends from Weilu-wun Ward from Sanchaung.

He underwent training in explosives under the KNU insurgents and returned with explosives to Yangon in June to carry out explosions in Yangon and its vicinity. He established contact with Than Zaw after arriving in Yangon. On 3 July Than Zaw was summoned to Yangon. Than Zaw is a member of the youth wing of the NLD in Syriam. His party membership number and evidence are displayed on the blackboard. Journalists can see if they are from the NLD or not.

Than Zaw formed an underground organization called the Three S's—Special Selected Supply—composed of 16 members. Than Zaw is the head of the organization. We have the names of these 16 persons and they are now in our custody. Among them is a doctor, Dr Tun Lu alias Tin Thein alias Thurein, who is also an NLD member in charge of organization in Syriam. [passage omitted].

They carried out the explosions as members of the youth wing of the NLD.

Giving more details about the explosion, he said that on 3 July, Moe Thi Ha summoned Than Zaw and met with him in Yangon; he gave him a bomb—a very powerful time bomb. The bomb was given for the purpose of an explosion at the Syriam Oil Refinery. Than Zaw carried the bomb and met with Nyi Nyi U at the Yangon divisional office of the NLD. They arrived at the divisional office under the pretext of printing documents. After printing documents at the divisional office, they wrapped the bomb with the documents and went toward Syriam on the evening of 3 July. On the evening of 6 July, the two consulted on explosion of the bomb. Moe Thiha gave the instruction to explode it in the office of U Kyaw Sein Win, which is next to gas pipes. The explosion was planned to take place in the office so it would spread via the gas pipes and explode and destroy the refinery. [passage omitted]

On 7 July, the NLD held a ceremony in commemoration of 7 July [1962, when the army shot and killed university students] at noon. The bomb was timed to explode at 1220 to coincide with the 7 July ceremony. It was planned in such a way so the culprits could not be found. [passage omitted]

Moe Kyaw Thu carried the bomb and delivered it to U Myint Lwin, security officer on duty at No 12 gate of the Syriam oil refinery, as a parcel gift for U Kyaw Sein Win, departmental officer. [passage omitted]

It was very tragic that the blast killed U Kyaw Sein Win's son and a security officer, and injured another person.

We have been accused of having plans to assassinate party leaders and interfere with party organizations. They have reasons for making such accusations. The journalists can now see who actually carried out the explosions. With the evidence on view, nobody can deny that they are NLD members. These people are in our custody. It is likely that Moe Thiha is responsible for planning the explosions at both the City Hall and Syriam. It is likely another team carried out the explosion at the City Hall. Work is underway to expose the other team. We believe this case will be exposed soon. We need cooperation from the public in the matter. We just cannot work on our own. That is why we have been calling often on the people and the political parties to help us and work with us. Through the journalists we would like to request that the people help us extensively to expose the bomb explosions.

Brig Gen Khin Nyunt noted that he would also like to explain about the matter of youths at the border areas. He said he would briefly explain their latest developments, contacts, and activities. [passage omitted]

He said earlier news conferences had reported the formation of youth battalions in areas under the New Mon State Party, KNU insurgents, SSA [Shan State Army] insurgents, Pa-o insurgents, Palaung insurgents, KIA [Kachin Independence Army] insurgents, and at the Bangladesh and Indian border areas. They are not big battalions. Some only have 20 to 30 men, others have 40 to 50, while others have 100 to 150. However, there have been many cases of surrender. [passage omitted]

We have to be cautious as these organizations can have contacts with sabotage teams. We have received a report in connection with this matter. A person responsible for underground contacts left the ABSDF [All Burma Students Democratic Front] at the border area and reached Yangon in May. It has been learned that that person contacted some political parties in Yangon. We know which parties were contacted. We learned that recruitment, disturbances inside the country, and sabotage missions were discussed. As investigations are still going on, the names of parties or persons cannot be disclosed at present. [passage omitted]

We have declared that elections will be held and we are making our utmost efforts toward holding elections. These activities undermine our efforts. We will take effective action against any persons or organizations who try to undermine efforts to hold elections. We will hold elections without fail and we have declared so openly. So far, two explosions have taken place with casualties among innocent people.

It was very lucky that the explosion at the Syriam Oil Refinery did not blow up the refinery. Had this happened, it could have caused extensive damage and casualties among the workers inside the refinery. It was a very dastardly act. It was indeed a very foolish and pernicious plot. We are presenting this information officially to the journalists to present it to the people. [passage omitted]

The journalists can very well judge whether or not we are working as pledged toward holding general elections. [passage omitted]

While we are reconstructing the country, there may be some minor problems and obstructions in some areas. However, we believe an organization, a person, or a party should not obstruct or create problems for the government in order to undermine its goals. Actually, they should be cooperating with us to hold the elections successfully. We mentioned earlier that we are prepared to cooperate with parties that will help toward holding



elections and do not oppose us. We are giving democratic rights phase by phase according to circumstances, and we have already declared that more will be given in the future.

Therefore, through the journalists, we would like to ask the political parties not to oppose us and to help and assist us in holding elections successfully. We would also like to appeal to them to observe the program for the forthcoming Martyrs Day ceremony according to our announcement. On behalf of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, I would like to announce through the journalists that effective action will be taken if they oppose our plan according to our announcement.

#### News Conference Continues

BK1907084489 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Second part of news conference held in Yangon [Rangoon] by Brigadier Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, on 17 July]

[Passage omitted] Later, Brigadier General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, replied to questions raised by local and foreign newsmen. He first answered the question from the AP correspondent, saying that it was Maung Aung [son of former Prime Minister U Nu] who went to the United States to cash a check.

Replying to a question from YOMIURI and ANSA correspondents, he answered that he could not definitely say if Maung Aung's trip to the United States to cash a check is connected with the \$2 million in aid promised by the United States House of Representatives.

In response to a question from ANTARA correspondent, he said that although action would be taken according to law against those who violated the government's restrictions on observance of the Martyrs Day ceremony at the Martyrs Mausoleum, necessary measures have been taken so as not to affect innocent people. He said we do not want to harm the innocent people. [passage omitted]

He said Moe Thiha who fled after exploding the time bomb is the son of U Sein Win and Daw Khin Hla of 40th Street, Kyauktada Township, and he has a younger sister. He studied until the ninth standard and was married to a primary school teacher, Daw Than Than Win. Moe Thiha, whose marriage lasted only 3 or 4 months, is a womanizer. He joined the National League for Democracy when the political parties were formed during 1988.

Brig Gen Khin Nyunt said we have learned that Daw Aung San Suu Kyi has been preaching that the policy of Gen Aung San is to defy authority. Gen Aung San's line of civil disobedience was practiced during the time of British imperialism. Our country is now an independent nation, and it is no longer under imperialist rule. We

should understand what had been said during the time of the imperialist administration. We should not take it literally and instead use our heads to think clearly. As the Defense Services are against imperialism, they should not be opposed.

The Defense Forces will carry out its three main tasks on a long-term basis—that is, to prevent disintegration of the Union, to safeguard national unity, and to perpetuate sovereignty. Our nation struggled to be and has become an independent nation. It would be wrong to work things out with the thinking prevalent in the imperialist days.

Replying to a question from the BBC, Brig Gen Khin Nyunt said the exploded parcel bomb had a timing device, was rectangular, and weighed about 1 viss [3.6 pounds]. The bomb, which was very powerful, had three compartments. The first compartment contained TNT, the second compartment had fuses and a timing device, and the last compartment was attached to two wires.

He said: It is true that I have told local and foreign journalists and foreign military attaches during their visit to Karen State that we shall eradicate the Karen insurgency within 2 years. It is however difficult to predict the exact time when the insurgents will be eliminated. Efforts however are continuing to get rid of Karen insurgents.

Answering to the MYANMA [BURMA] NEWS AGENCY, he said: Despite being the daughter of the great martyred leader, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's refusal to attend the Martyrs Day ceremony simply means that she wants to be against everything or wants to boycott everything. We cannot consider such a protest as a personal act. Since she is the general secretary of a party, whatever she does reflects not only her personal feelings but the stand of her party as well. [passage omitted]

Replying to THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY, Brig Gen Khin Nyunt said the people will be permitted to freely and peacefully pay their respects to the martyrs once the state ceremony is over. But political parties marching in procession, chanting slogans with raised hands will not be permitted. As announced by the government, groups of not more than five people can gather to pay their respects.

In reply to a REUTER correspondent, he said political parties can fly the banners of their parties together with the Union flag in attending the ceremony. But flying their flag alone will not be permitted. [passage omitted]

A political party has sought to assemble at their Yangon Division office to march en masse to the Martyrs Mausoleum. This is not permitted. Similarly planned assemblies in other places, marches in procession with party flags being flown, and the chanting of slogans will not be permitted, he added.

Answering **NEWSWEEK**, he said the gathering of 104 parties at a divisional office with an aim to march together will not be permitted. We have also learned that a youth group in Kemmendine planned to gather and to march in force. We shall not permit this also. [passage omitted]

People paying their respects at the Martyrs Mausoleum should do so within our security framework. The reason we have taken such steps is because we understand there are plans to explode bombs.

We do not know how many bombs the absconding sapper, Moe Thiha, had brought along with him. Should there be any explosion at a state ceremony, there will be a great many casualties.

We have revealed whatever should be revealed regarding the recent bomb blasts. We have also discussed about the illegal organizations. The state is responsible for the security of the people.

There is more surprising news. We learned that the membership cards of the youth members in the National League for Democracy have been taken away in South Okkalapa and Latha Townships. We do not understand why they are doing this. It would be difficult to differentiate between the good and the bad people. There are people working aboveboard as well as underground at the same time. [passage omitted]

**Khin Nyunt Discusses Tax Collection Procedures**  
*BK1507093789 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
1330 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] A coordination meeting on the issue of collecting taxes and revenue was held at the office of the Army commander in chief at 0900 today. The meeting was attended by Brigadier General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC]; Brigadier General Tin U, SLORC secretary-2; Brigadier General Myo Nyunt, chairman of the Yangon [Rangoon] Division Law and Order Restoration Council; Colonel Bo Lay, chairman of the Yangon City Development Committee; Colonel Thura Pe Aung, director general of the People's Police Force; and directors general of the SLORC office, the Office of the Cabinet, the Myanma [Burma] Electric Power Enterprise, the Department of General Administration, the Housing Department, the Department of Internal Revenue, the Department of Customs, Myanma Transport Enterprise, and the Department of Fisheries.

Speaking at the meeting, Brig Gen Khin Nyunt said that there have recently been various reports on the collection of taxes and revenue in the city of Yangon. It has been reported that while collecting taxes for water, electricity, income, and telephone, some teams are going from house to house in some townships and inventorying consumer goods such as fluorescent lamps, electric rice cookers, electric irons, electric stoves, sewing machines, and

bicycles and coconut and mango trees. They are also reported to have said that 10 kyat per electric lamp, 15 kyat per electric rice cooker and electric iron, 35 kyat per sewing machine, and 365 kyat per bicycle will be collected as taxes.

Brig Gen Khin Nyunt said that upon investigation, it was found that teams have been sent to townships under a plan to collect taxes that are due and to update inventories. He added that it is absolutely untrue that plans are being made to collect taxes on consumer goods such as television sets, fluorescent lamps, electric rice cookers, electric stoves, sewing machines, and bicycles and on fruit trees. He said Colonel Abel, minister of planning and finance, had already explained this matter at a news conference. He also noted that upon scrutiny, some reports are found to be true while others turned out to be rumors.

Brig Gen Khin Nyunt said the authorities who come into direct contact with the people in collecting taxes have been called in for consultations to ensure correct methods are being used in the collection of taxes and revenue. They are to collect the full taxes as prescribed by the state. However, they are to collect taxes according to departmental rules and regulations and the prescribed plan as time and circumstances permit. It is absolutely necessary for them to utilize arbitrary, unlawful, and unnatural tax collection methods. He noted that they should be cautious in order to avoid matters that would cause fear and anxiety among the people.

He added that it is necessary for authorities at the lower level to correctly interpret and implement policy and instructions from the higher level. Responsible authorities should go out to the field and keep in touch with the authorities at the lower level in order to find out how they are doing their work and what kind of problems they are facing. He said that in collecting taxes due to the state, it is necessary to have a uniform tax collection rate for the entire country and to avoid arbitrary and uneven tax collection rates. He added that it is necessary for the people not to be burdened with taxes and that it is important for departmental authorities to be flexible in carrying out their work. He explained that they should ensure that their work brings relief to the people and not unhappiness.

Next, Brig Gen Tin U, secretary-2, spoke. He said it has been learned that while departmental authorities have been collecting taxes systematically and fairly in some areas, there has been arbitrary tax collection in other areas. He called on departmental authorities to review their plans and correct their shortcomings and noted that it is necessary for them to go to the lower levels in order to inspect the work being carried out. He said that instead of blaming critics, they should carry out their work correctly with impetus.

Next, the departmental authorities present at the meeting reported on the goods and services tax, profit tax, income tax, lottery tax, stamp tax, land tax, excise tax, water and irrigation tax, mining tax, reservoir tax, fishing license tax, trawler tax, municipal tax, and customs duties collected by their respective departments; methods of collection; and problems encountered by them.

In his closing speech, the secretary-1 said it is good that the departmental authorities have reviewed and discussed their work conducted in the interest of the state and the people and that the departments concerned are to continue carrying out their work without disrupting momentum. However, they are to be cautious in their supervision in order to avoid unnatural methods of operation and tax collection that contravene (?divisional and state) regulations. He said it is necessary for the authorities at various levels to explain the existence of rumors among the reports that proved to be true. He said there should be constant contact between the lower and higher levels and that if an improper method exists, it should be rectified immediately. He urged them to avoid methods that could cause anxiety among the people.

The coordination meeting ended at 1110.

**Student Dissident Interviewed on Junta Charges**  
*BK1907025589 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
19 Jul 89 p 8

[Text] Moe Thee Zun, former chairman of the student-led Democratic Party for New Society who resigned from the position to go underground and take up arms against the Burmese military regime, calls on all opposition parties to be united, and warns the government to leave Aung San Suu Kyi alone. The following is what he told THE NATION in an interview.

Burmese student dissident Moe Thee Zun yesterday warned Brig Gen Aung Gyi to stop calling opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi a communist and accusing her of trying to cause disunity among the armed forces.

Moe Thee Zun, ex-leader of the Democratic Party for a New Society, one of the political groups formed by dissident students, also hit out at the Saw Maung government for harassing Suu Kyi and members of her National League for Democracy [NLD] for spreading the democratic movement in the country. The government too, he noted, has branded Suu Kyi a communist.

"We (the students) would like to remind U Aung Gyi not to interfere in or condemn the work of an opposition leader like Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. By doing so he is confusing the public about what democracy is really all about."

He warned Aung Gyi to take this reminder seriously because the students on the borders as well as those in the country recognize Suu Kyi as their leader who has the support of the majority of the Burmese people.

"This," he told THE NATION "is our first and last warning to U Aung Gyi to stop attacking Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. Some of us were once students, but now as politicians, we are in a position to retaliate. His behaviour is very childish."

Aung Gyi, together with Suu Kyi and Gen Tin U formed the NLD, but was expelled from the party after accusing his associates of ties with communists. He now heads the rival Unions National Democracy Party.

Moe Thee Zun said there was a time when he used to criticize Suu Kyi and her party. "But ours is that of a constructive nature and not like his (Aung Gyi). We criticize because it is our desire that she will become an able leader of the country."

He said what the country needs most today is a leader. And in Suu Kyi "we see the qualities of one. We believe and support the stands taken by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi in her attempts to restore democracy to Burma."

The former student leader fled Rangoon for the Thai-Burma border area early this year after his colleague Min Ko Naing, head of the All Burma Federation of Student Unions, was arrested in March. He also condemned Aung Gyi for supporting the Saw Maung government.

"U Aung Gyi is acting like an apologist (for the present government) when he says the State Law and Order Restoration Committee [SLORC] now governing the country is in fact an interim government," Moe Thee Zun said.

"He (Aung Gyi) is against student activists and is condemning us for wanting an interim government," he added. "But the present government is not of an interim nature and their actions attest to that. We have asked for five demands which are not only reasonable but possible for them to grant us.

"If they are truly an interim government, they should adopt a neutral stance towards democracy and stop harassment and suppression against the people advocating it."

The students' demands are: an end to military rule, give the people more democratic rights and freedom, release all political prisoners, stop sacking of government employees, and stop suppressing farmers.

Moe Thee Zun said not only has the government completely ignored these demands but continued to suppress the people and cause division between the opposition leaders and the public, and student leaders and the students.

As for the government accusing Suu Kyi of being a communist or a communist sympathizer, the 26-year-old student activist said, "it's nothing new." He explained



that the army has always tried to discredit any opposition group as such. "For instance," he said, "they claim that all three student uprisings of 1962, 1974 and in 1988 were instigated by the communists. This is not true."

He said the government can't differentiate between communism and nationalism. "How can they call the people who love their country but oppose a government they don't like, communists," he asked. "These people are nationalists and not communists," he added.

The student leader pointed out the recent uprising in China has made it clear to them who is what in the present government and what their policies and beliefs are. He said that two weeks ago Khin Nyunt (Burmese intelligence chief) and other officials sent messages of support and credentials to the Chinese government after the bloody crackdown on the Chinese students at Tiananmen Square. "What does this prove," he asked. "Who are the communists?"

#### Opposition Groups

Moe Thee Zun said he is appealing to all opposition parties and their leaders, including former prime minister U Nu, 82, who now heads the League for Democracy and Peace [LDP] party, to be united. "They should be like Daw Aung San Suu Kyi who is risking everything in her fight for democracy. It's time to end inter-party squabbling.

"The attacks against her [Suu Kyi] by the enemy [government] is understandable. In fact we should not be overly concerned by it. But attacks against her by other opposition leaders is deplorable. We condemn these acts.

He called on U Nu to stop engaging in political stunts because the students now are beginning to have doubts about the intentions of the former premier. He recalled the time when U Nu warned that all political parties would be considered traitors should they decide to run in the elections. "But now he himself has registered with the Election Commission as chairman of the LDP. He's going back on his words," the student leader said.

Moe Thee Zun faulted U Nu for supporting Saw Maung's statements made in more than three hours of talk over Burmese radio and television last week. U Nu was to have said that he agreed with many of the statements made by Saw Maung and that they coincided with his line of thinking.

"When we analyse a statement like this, we ask ourselves: How can a revolution succeed when the opposition says it sees eye-to-eye with the enemy? It's time he stopped making remarks like these," he said.

He also condemned Cho Cho Kyaw Nyein for stating that the present government (the SLORC) is better than the previous government. Moe Thee Zun contended that as long as the military rules the country there is no hope for the people.

"Ne Win's government was bad, Saw Maung's government is worse. The Burmese people have suffered and will continue to suffer. It has never been good and will never be good as long as they [military] are there," he said.

Cho Cho Kyaw Nyein is the daughter of the late U Kyaw Nyein, former vice president of the AFPFL (Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League), and leader of the second of the AFPFL's three groups. The Anti-Fascists People's Freedom League was the single most powerful political party prior to its split in 1958.

#### Minorities

Moe Thee Zun said the government has always blown out of proportion the problems of the minorities in the country and tried to portray the ethnic rebels as thieves, drugs traffickers, rapists and murderers.

"This is downright propaganda by the military government to discredit the minorities fighting for their rights and political beliefs. And I see no reason why we and the people cannot accept their [minorities] political beliefs.

"Their honesty, kindness and generosity, and the protection afforded us have made us come to understand these people. I see no reason why we and the ethnic minorities cannot understand their beliefs and desires.

"After talking to their leaders we are convinced that they have no intentions whatsoever to secede from the Union as being repeatedly insisted by the government.

"And come to think of it we once thought that people like Bo Mya (KNU chairman) and Brang Seng (KIA chairman) were notorious bandit leaders astride big horses going around terrorizing the villagers."

#### Cambodia

**Hun Sen Rejects 'UN Peacekeeping Force' Proposal**  
*BK1907054589 Phnom Penh SPK in English*  
0430 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 19—"Australia acclaims peace initiatives and goodwill and constructive attitude of the State of Cambodia in settling the Cambodian conflict and wishes to establish diplomatic relations with Cambodia," said Douglas Stupkey, adviser to the Australian Foreign Ministry in charge of East Asia and Southeast Asia affairs, during his current visit to Cambodia.

His statement was made at the reception given here Monday [17 July] by Cambodian Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs Hun Sen.

Speaking to his guest, Chairman Hun Sen highlighted the all-round development in Cambodia in the past decade. He brought out the outcome of the Hun Sen-Sihanouk meetings and the JIM-1 and JIM-2 [first and second Jakarta informal meetings]. He pointed to the goodwill and the constructive stance of the Cambodian Government in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian issue, meeting the Cambodian people's earnest aspiration for peace and good ties with all neighbouring countries.

He criticized Prince Sihanouk's recent moves against the commitments and agreements reached at the JIM-1 and JIM-2.

Premier Hun Sen also told his guest of the growing strength of the Cambodian People's Army and their fighting capacity. He said that the Cambodian people and army are prepared to cope with any eventualities after the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia by September this year.

He rejected Prince Sihanouk's proposal on the formation of an interim quadripartite government and the introduction of a UN peacekeeping force into Cambodia to supervise the Vietnamese troops withdrawal which, he said, is a move to kindle a civil war in Cambodia. He expressed the Cambodian people's firm determination to prevent the return to power of the Pol Pot's genocidal regime in Cambodia after the Vietnamese pullout.

In reply, Douglas Stupkey profoundly thanked the Cambodian prime minister for warm hospitality given to him during his visit to Cambodia. He acclaimed the great efforts and the goodwill and constructive initiatives of the government of the State of Cambodia to find a political solution to the Cambodian issue. He said that the Australian Government wishes to establish diplomatic relations with the State of Cambodia.

#### **Leaves for Talks in Paris**

*BK1907045889 Phnom Penh SPK in English*  
*0436 GMT 19 Jul 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 19—Cambodian Premier and Foreign Minister Hun Sen left here this morning for Paris, for his fifth round of talks with Prince Sihanouk and for the international conference on Cambodia to be held late this month.

After their talks, Hun Sen and Sihanouk are expected to attend a meeting scheduled for the following day with the participation of leaders of other opposition factions including Son Sann and Khieu Samphan.

The International Conference on Cambodia is planned to be attended by the four Khmer factions, Vietnam, Laos, members of the ASEAN, the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, including China, Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States.

The conference will deal with, among other things, the international control mechanism (ICM) to verify Vietnam's pullout of its troops from Cambodia by the end of September this year.

#### **Stops Over in Hanoi**

*BK1907053289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0524 GMT*  
*19 Jul 89*

[Text] Hanoi, July 19 (AFP)—Cambodian Premier Hun Sen arrived here Wednesday for talks with Vietnamese leaders ahead of an upcoming international conference on Cambodia to be held in Paris, Cambodian officials said here.

The Cambodian premier's large delegation included Vice Foreign Minister Sok An, the officials said.

Mr. Hun Sen, who is also Cambodia's foreign minister, is to meet with resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk on July 24 in the French capital and with all three leaders of the tripartite resistance movement the next day.

The four factions will then participate in the international conference, which opens July 30 and is expected to last a month.

The Cambodian resistance is an uneasy alliance between the militarily strong Khmer Rouge and supporters of Prince Sihanouk and those of former Prime Minister Son Sann.

The three factions have been fighting a guerrilla war for the last decade against the Phnom Penh regime, which was installed in January 1979 by the Vietnamese after they toppled the bloody Khmer Rouge, blamed for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of civilians during its nearly four years in power.

#### **Ministers, State Councils Request More Members**

*BK1907114189 Phnom Penh Domestic Service*  
*in Cambodian 1100 GMT 19 Jul 89*

[Text] On the afternoon of the 9th day of the 17th Session of the 1st National Assembly, Comrade Chea Chanto, alternate member of the party Central Committee and planning minister; Comrade Chan Min, attorney general attached to the People's Supreme Court; and Comrade Chhay Than, member of the party Central Committee and finance minister, answered in detail questions by Assembly members from various constituencies.

Members of the National Assembly and national guests of honor also carefully listened to reports by the Council of Ministers on the proposal requesting an additional member for the Council of State, read by Comrade Chan Ven, general secretary of the Council of State; the report by the Council of Ministers on the proposal requesting an additional member for the Council of Ministers, read by Comrade Kong Sam-ol, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and the report by the Standing Committee to the 1st National Assembly's 17th session read by Comrade Vandī Ka-on, chairman of the National Assembly's Legislative Commission.

The National Assembly adjourned at 1600 and will resume its work tomorrow morning.

**Paper Urges People To Fight Possible Drought**  
*BK1707104689 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 15 Jul 89*

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Prepare To Overcome Drought, Protect Sown and Transplanted Rice Seedlings, and Successfully Promote Production"—date not given]

[Text] Solving irrigation problems is a major technical measure of agricultural production work. To overcome drought, protect both sown and transplanted rice seedlings, expand rice acreage, multiply crops, practice intensive planting, and increase rice yield, the most indispensable condition is water. In cases of drought, planting is not possible and no produce is available to serve the economy.

By the end of June, the whole country had sown and transplanted rice on 60,834 hectares of land, or 3.37 percent of plan, with Kompong Thom Province leading with 15,190 hectares, or 10.97 percent of plan, Takeo Province with 6.98 percent, Banteay Meanchey Province with 5.14 percent, and Pursat Province with 5.8 percent of the annual plan.

In general, this year's rice-growing campaign has lagged behind that of previous years and many more difficulties will be encountered in the future. According to a Meteorological Station prediction, there is a danger of drought between early July and August. This will affect the acceleration of agricultural production badly as it may jeopardize our sown and transplanted rice seedlings as well as the livelihood of our people.

In this connection, party and administrative authorities at various levels in the localities, provinces, and cities must implement preventive measures to combat drought and protect sown and transplanted rice seedlings as well as continue to vigorously accelerate production work to ensure that quantities of foodstuffs are produced according to or above plan.

All localities should closely cooperate with the peasants and elders in using their experiences in overcoming all forms of drought in the past, and modifying them according to prevailing natural conditions and local possibilities. At the same time, it is imperative to make additional efforts to build dams, reservoirs, and pumping stations correctly, according to technical and scientific methods.

This year, the rain has come early. Virtually every region has had a good rainfall. The rain is still falling. Therefore, all localities must do their best to promote mass movements to build small irrigation networks that do not require much technical know-how and funding. Wherever water sources are non-existent, peasants must be motivated to build up their ricefield embankments to catch rainwater and prevent it from flowing across fields and taking the topsoil away, thus diminishing the quality of the land.

At the same time, the irrigation sector must accelerate efforts to restore pumping stations, repair water pumps, and quickly complete the construction of old projects, such as the Kandal Stoeng irrigation networks in Bati District, the Krang Ambel and Prek Phdau canals in Kompong Speu, the Kbal Pou dam in Takeo Province, the Toek Chha Dam in Kompong Cham Province, and the Kok Tol dam in Kandal and Takeo Provinces.

Wherever there are water sources, the people must be encouraged to build networks of small channeling ditches in order to bring water from perennial rivers and rivulets to irrigate land when there is a drought. Wherever there are main water sources, such as reservoirs, pools, and lakes, it is imperative to take good care of them, using them with a sense of thrift in order to prepare for future drought.

It is also imperative to make water pumps, fuel, and primitive as well as modern watering tools such as scoops and waterwheels constantly available and ready. In case of a water shortage, it is imperative to use to the maximum all available methods along with encouraging the masses to build networks of ditches and ricefield embankments in time. Avoid procrastinating until there is damage and then striving hard.

The provincial and district irrigation sectors must make cadres and experts available to go to the localities to provide technical counseling for the peasants. They must keep ready mobile water pumping groups to provide emergency assistance for any localities affected by drought.

If all localities and sectors are prepared to overcome the danger of drought, protect sown and transplanted rice seedlings, and continue to accelerate production work in the future, we will surely reap a high yield, bumper crop, which will create favorable conditions for implementation of the party's new major economic policies at a time when we are taking charge of our own country.



**Japan Said To Express Support for Sihanouk**  
*BK1907081589 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Jul 89*

[Text] A report from France said Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk met with His Excellency Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, at yesterday's luncheon to discuss a number of issues in connection with the roundtable inter-Cambodian meeting scheduled for next week.

The round table meeting to be held on 24-26 July will take place shortly before the International Conference on Cambodia.

On Monday, Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk held talks with Japanese Prime Minister Sousuke Uno for 45 minutes during which Japan expressed its total support for the samdech's proposal to settle the Cambodian problem.

Japan agreed to send a delegation led by Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka to the International Conference on Cambodia.

A source close to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk disclosed that the samdech would assign His Excellency Nhiek Tioulong [Sihanouk's former prime minister] as his personal representative to take part in the round table inter-Cambodian meeting.

**End of Khmer Rouge, Phnom Penh Regime Urged**  
*BK1607025589 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 15 Jul 89*

["Political commentary": "The Cheapest Propaganda Trick"]

[Text] Recently, the Heng Samrin regime ordered In Tam, Pung Peng Cheng, Thao Peng Eak, former officials of the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia who recently joined the regime, to use Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's name in propaganda among the Cambodian people to get support for the regime which has Vietnam as a master.

In Tam, Pung Peng Cheng, and Thao Peng Eak they said they are envoys of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and that the samdech will join the Heng Samrin regime to attack the Khmer Rouge. However, the Office of the Personal Representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk earlier announced that these three persons are not the samdech's envoys. Thus, we clearly see the clever propaganda and the low character of the group of Cambodians propped up by Vietnam. What is the purpose of this act by the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen group?

It is not hard to understand. Hun Sen, Heng Samrin, and Hor Nam Hong realize that they belong to the Khmer Rouge group, whose hands are stained with the people's

blood, and that the Cambodian people are aware that this clique is Vietnam's lackey. Therefore, the only way for this regime to succeed is to use the samdech's name in propaganda to get the Cambodian people's support. Acting this way, the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen-Hor Nam Hong clique has nothing else in mind but the dream of becoming the Cambodian people's masters in accordance with the plan of its Vietnamese master who wants to be an emperor in Indochina. This further clearly shows that Hun Sen is following Vietnam's path by using tricky maneuvers to get the Cambodian people's support for a regime which is against the Cambodian people's will. However, the propaganda trick of using Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's name to consolidate the illegal regime will turn the Hun Sen group away from a correct solution to the Cambodian problem as the international community wants. Hun Sen's invitation to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and His Excellency Son Sann to join in the attack against the Khmer Rouge goes along with Vietnam's strategic plan of getting Cambodians to fight their fellow countrymen while Vietnam reaps the benefits. Can the Cambodian problem be solved if Hun Sen persists in going along Vietnam's path and rejects the correct path to solve the problem in Cambodia?

The Cambodian problem does not concern only the Khmer Rouge/Pol Pot in the jungles but also the Khmer Rouge group in power propped up by Vietnam. The Voice of the Khmer Radio, which represents the Cambodian people's will, realizes that a correct and just solution for Cambodia is not a matter of using the Khmer Rouge/Pol Pot pretext or using the samdech's name in propaganda to strengthen the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen-Hor Nam Hong group; it is a matter of allowing the people to freely vote to put an end to both the Khmer Rouge/Pol Pot group in the jungles and the Khmer Rouge group of Heng Samrin-Hun Sen-Hor Nam Hong in Phnom Penh.

**USSR's Aid to SRV, Afghanistan Compared**  
*BK1907031489 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 Jul 89*

["News Commentary": "The Soviet Union Cannot Shirk its Responsibility for Committing Aggression Against Afghanistan"]

[Text] Soviet leader Gorbachev said on 4 July that the Soviet Union should do its best to prevent at all costs an Afghanistan-like situation from happening in the future. Despite their all-out efforts, the criminal Soviet aggressors can never whitewash their hands stained with the blood of millions of Afghan people, because the Afghan people as well as the people of the world have already seen their true aggressive nature.

People have noted that despite shirking its responsibility for the war of aggression against Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has still fully joined hand with Vietnam to conduct a war of aggression against Cambodia and it has also continued to boost military aid to Vietnam. The

Soviet Union has constantly shipped artillery pieces, tanks, and other modern war equipment through Kompong Som seaport to supply Vietnam's continued war of aggression against Cambodia with the aim of further occupying the country. As such, the Soviet Union must be labelled an aggressor.

If it really wants to pull itself out of the quagmire of the aggression war, the Soviet Union must stop assisting the Vietnamese aggressors and it must also compel the Hanoi authorities to genuinely withdraw all their regular troops as well as other aggressor forces from Cambodia under the efficient control and supervision of a UN international control mechanism.

**SRV Unilateral Pullout 'Maneuver' Viewed**  
*BK1907110589 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 18 Jul 89*

["News Analysis": "Thwart and Scatter the Maneuver of the Hanoi Vietnamese Aggressors and their Puppets and Lackeys on Vietnam's Unilateral Withdrawal and the Demand for End of World Assistance to Cambodian Resistance Forces Opposing the Vietnamese Aggressors"]

[Text] In a situation in which the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have completely failed in their blitzkrieg strategy in the war of aggression in Cambodia, and in which the Hanoi Vietnamese are increasingly bogged down in the strategy of a protracted war and are more and more entangled both in the international arena and in Vietnam, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have over the past few years attempted to deceive others.

1. Vietnam has announced that it will withdraw its troops from Cambodia at the end of September 1989;
2. Vietnam demands an end to assistance to Cambodian resistance forces opposing the Vietnamese aggressors.

This is the most important maneuver the Hanoi Vietnamese have paid attention to in deceiving international opinion. People ask this question: What is the significance and true nature of the maneuver of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets and lackeys on this troop pullout and the demand for an end to assistance? Here are the answers.

1. Vietnam has unilaterally announced this troop pullout. As far as Vietnam's plans to leave its aggressor forces behind—in what form and in what manner—this is all up to Vietnam. Vietnam will only invite its accomplices and a few other people to watch its farce of troop parade in Phnom Penh to deceive international opinion. This is why the Hanoi Vietnamese and their slaves have refused proper supervision of the UN international organization, which has sufficient strength, rights, and a clear task to control Vietnam's troop withdrawal. Vietnam insisted that only a handful of its accomplices and others would be allowed to take part in this supervision—to

certify that the Hanoi Vietnamese have withdrawn their aggressor troops from Cambodia. In fact, Vietnamese aggressor forces, undisguised and disguised, and hidden in Cambodia under this or that form, continue to be stationed in Cambodia. This is all up to Vietnam.

2. In this situation, Vietnam loudly demands that people all over the world should stop providing assistance to Cambodian resistance forces opposing the Vietnamese aggressors from the end of September 1989.

This is a gross plan and maneuver that no one can accept. It is just like the Cambodian proverb about a bird jumping about trying to deceive people. In other words, no matter what dance Vietnam performs to dupe people, the fact remains that Vietnam is still an aggressor continuing to occupy Cambodia through other forms.

Therefore, all Cambodian resistance forces, the entire Cambodian people, and countries and people the world over will absolutely not be taken in by the Hanoi Vietnamese's maneuver. People will unite to pressure the Hanoi Vietnamese for a genuine and effective supervision of the withdrawal of all Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia by a UN international organization, which has sufficient power, rights, and a clear task.

## Indonesia

**Sudomo Discusses 'Openness'; Receives U.S. Envoy**  
*BK1907105089 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0955 GMT 19 Jul 89*

[Text] Jakarta, July 19 (OANA-ANTARA)—Coordinating Minister for Political and Security Affairs Sudomo Wednesday said the attitude of openness should continuously be encouraged because it is needed in the establishment of democracy.

"There is no other way. If we want to establish democracy, the attitude of openness has to be institutionalized," the minister said to an ANTARA reporter moments after he had received U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia John C. Monjo.

However, he added, the attitude of openness has to be clearly defined within the context of Indonesia's Pancasila democracy.

Openness in Pancasila democracy does not mean a limitless freedom (as in liberal democracy). Instead, in Pancasila democracy, openness has to be oriented to the existing norms in Indonesia.

"For example, in the liberal democracies people may criticise the government with the aim of toppling it? Here (in Indonesia) criticisms should be constructive," Minister Sudomo said.

Minister Sudomo strongly denied that the government may not be criticised.

"Has there been any person arrested by the authorities for criticising the government?," he rhetorically asked, adding that criticising the government is not forbidden so long as the act is done through the proper channel and procedure.

Minister Sudomo observed that so far there has yet been no common understanding between government officials and social leaders about the definitive meaning of the "openness" that needs to be developed.

"It is necessary to have a clear definition to give us a common understanding," he said.

Regarding Ambassador Monjo's visit, he said it was only a courtesy call.

During the call, Monjo expressed the hope that he could obtain correct background information about various events in Indonesia so that he could dispatch correct reports to his country, the minister said.

**Vietnamese Captains, Crews Tried for Smuggling**  
*BK1907073289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0553 GMT 19 Jul 89*

[Text] Jakarta, July 19 (AFP)—The captain of a Vietnamese vessel and his 23 crew have been charged in an Indonesian court with attempting to smuggle ceramics, the Vietnamese Embassy here said Wednesday.

The court in Western Serang Tuesday accused the crew from the Vietnamese-registered Tan Binh of trying to smuggle in about 3,000 pieces of ceramic wares through nearby Cigading Port, an embassy official said.

They were arrested in May after customs officers found the undeclared ceramics aboard the ship which was carrying scrap iron from Vietnam bound for a steel processing plant near Serang.

The embassy said 50 other Vietnamese were shortly due to appear in the same court on similar charges. They were the captain and the crew of the Song Nhui, also registered in Vietnam, who were detained later in May in the same port.

**Court Hears Smuggling Case**  
*BK1907105489 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1000 GMT 19 Jul 89*

[Text] Serang, West Java, July 19 (OANA-ANTARA)—Eight witnesses were heard in a court session opened here on Tuesday in connection with an alleged smuggling case involving one ship captain and 23 crew members from Vietnam.

A Vietnamese ship, M.V. Tan Binh, which arrived here on May 19 with scrapped iron on board which was to be processed in the Krakatau steel plant, was discovered to have also brought ceramic goods without the necessary documents.

The violation would inflict a loss of more than Rp [rupiah] 56 million to the Indonesian Government.

One of the accused said they did not know about the regulations in Indonesia and had been told by the goods agents that the shipment was alright.

The judge panel had to ask for interpreters from the Ministry of Defense and Security because none of the Vietnamese knew Indonesian language.

**New Nuclear Power Plant Slated for Java**  
*BK180712439 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0851 GMT 18 Jul 89*

[By Haris Syamaun]

[Text] Jakarta, July 18 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Indonesia will proceed with its plan to build a nuclear power plant which is expected to be operational in the year 2000, National Atomic Energy Agency (BATAN) Chairman Djali Ahimsa said Tuesday.

He said the plant would be constructed in the central Java north coastal area of Muria.

The power plant, expected to have a capacity of 600 megawatts, is designed to meet Java's increasing demand for electricity.

Java alone was estimated to need about 16,000 megawatts of electricity in the year 2000, the chairman said.

Uranium, the basic material of the nuclear power plant, is found in several places in Indonesia, including reserves of about 10,000 tonnes in West Kalimantan.

**Laos**

**Passenger Transport Agreement Signed With Hanoi**  
*BK1907092289 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 19 Jul 89*

[Text] Vientiane, July 19 (KPL)—A memorandum on passenger transport between Xieng Khouang, the Lao northern province, and Hanoi, the Vietnamese capital, was reached recently in the Lao province.

The memorandum was signed by the head of the Xieng Khouang Land Transport Company and the Hanoi Transport Company No. 14.



### **Rice Donated to Drought-Stricken Areas**

*BK1507072189 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 15 Jul 89*

[Excerpts] A total of 5,000 metric tons of rice from the World Food Organization destined for drought-stricken areas in the central and southern regions were delivered to various areas by the Lao Transport Service Company within 19 days.

Savannakhet Province received 3,000 metric tons of rice between 5 and 23 June. Of this, 700 metric tons were sent to Khanthabouli District, 600 to Champhon District, 550 to Atsaphangthong District, 750 to Songkhon District, and 400 to Chonnabouli District.

Khammouane Province received 1,000 metric tons from 5 to 20 June of which 250 metric tons went to Thakhek District, 450 to Hinboun, and 300 to Nongbok District.

Champassak Province received 1,000 metric tons from 8 to 16 June of which 650 metric tons were delivered to Khong District, 100 to Sanasomboun District, and 150 to Bachiangchaleunsouk. [figures as heard]

The relief rice aid will help alleviate the hardships of some 208,320 people in the three southern provinces affected by drought in the past year. [passage omitted]

In the near future, the World Food Organization will deliver 7,500 more metric tons of rice aid donated by the EEC and Finland to drought victims in 25 districts in the three provinces.

### **Vietnamese Rice Aid Arrives**

*BK1807132989 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
1200 GMT 18 Jul 89*

[Text] The Government of the SRV recently pledged to send 10,000 metric tons of rice in aid to Lao people stricken with drought in last year's production season.

The SRV Government has already sent 5,000 metric tons of the relief rice to Savannakhet Province. The rice shipment was handed over to the provincial administration by the SRV ambassador to Laos at a handing-over ceremony held in the province on 16 July. The rice aid from the SRV clearly reflects the spirit of special solidarity and mutual concern between the peoples in the two fraternal countries, who have cooperated with and assisted one another all the time.

### **Editorial Suggests Natural Calamities Prevention**

*BK1807090389 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 16 Jul 89*

[PASASON editorial: "Make Comprehensive Preparations To Fight Natural Calamities"—date not given]

[Text] During the current rainy season, many localities are enthusiastically transplanting rice. Many have completed rice transplanting on half of the cultivating areas.

As we are approaching the middle of the wet season, nobody knows for sure how much rain we will have this year or whether we will face a drought like the one last year.

To minimize the severity of natural calamities such as floods or drought, it is crucial for us to make comprehensive preparations to counter them. Precautions must be taken so we can map out plans to cope with the worst eventuality of climatic change to prevent our being caught off guard. When a natural disaster strikes, we must be able to expeditiously consolidate our forces to organize rescue operations to save people and crops in a timely manner, thus guaranteeing a normal livelihood for the people and in production.

The plans and policies for preventing and countering natural disasters should incorporate a sense of responsibility for the people's livelihood. Party and administrative committees at all levels, the armed forces, and mass and socioeconomic organizations—based on their roles, duties, and special geographic characteristics—must draw up detailed plans for preventing and countering natural calamities and coping with their adverse consequences. In the worst case, we must be able to guarantee normal lives for the people, the rehabilitation of production, and the achievement of harvest targets.

### **Duties of People's Council Deputies Outlined**

*BK1007062989 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
1200 GMT 3 Jul 89*

[Feature: "Effectiveness of Activities of the Supreme People's Council"]

[Text] Respected listeners: The Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] is the supreme organization of state power. It is authorized to make decisions on all issues under the country's legal system, including approvals or inspections of various plans and documents and enforcement of the people's suggestions. With this great responsibility, it is necessary for the SPA to actively, creatively, and persistently carry out activities in a way that promotes democracy in order to serve the people's aspirations and worthily contribute to increasing the effectiveness of the state management and to renovating activities of people's councils at all levels.

The effective organization of each SPA session—which is regarded as an important council activity—with concrete contents, will decisively contribute to increasing the SPA's efficiency in carrying out its activities. In each session, the use of the democratic system must be guaranteed and settlement of various problems must be done in an open manner. The deputies and people should be informed in advance of each session's agenda in order to give them time to gather the people's views on the various issues the session is scheduled to discuss and make decisions on. In each session, freedom of thought

must be promoted and an appropriate time allotted for deputies to scrupulously debate and exchange views, in detail, on the various issues before any decision is made.

With regard to the establishment of relations between the deputies and the people who voted for them, it is necessary for the deputies to firmly grasp and take into consideration the voters' line of thinking, aspirations, and creative views for use in concretizing issues before forwarding them to higher echelons with a view to contributing to formulating and perfecting various plans and policies. The deputies must also help remove the people's doubts, and inform the people by themselves or through other means so that the people can consciously implement the various plans and policies of the party and state. The deputies must settle the situation in which the people say: After being elected, the deputies only do their specialized tasks while paying very little attention to, or even ignoring, their duties as deputies by failing to regularly and wholeheartedly attend sessions and refusing to receive the people; as a result, they fail to grasp the people's viewpoints and aspirations. The deputies must act as an example in implementing the line and policies of the party and laws of the state.

In carrying out activities, first of all, deputies must take into consideration the common interests of the entire country in addition to paying appropriate attention to the interests of the localities from which they were elected as well as of working units to which they are attached. This can help the deputies look into issues correctly and understand correct working methods, interrelating their responsibility to the entire country and their responsibility to the localities from which they were elected, distinguishing the interests of the entire country from those of the localities, and then, placing national interests above local interests when presenting or making decisions on various issues raised for discussion in the SPA sessions.

The SPA must also adopt plans to train deputies about the overall situation and their duties, state management, and various documents and laws that have been put into effect as well as lessons on the performances of the deputies themselves. Time must be allotted for deputies to associate with the voters and study the true situation of production and the people's living conditions in the grass roots, localities, and ethnic minority regions. It is true that over the past 13 years, the old people's councils at each level carried out these activities, but due to unfavorable practical conditions, the councils in certain places were gradually weakened and then faded with only the organizational structure remaining in view.

In light of this, it is now time to renovate the working procedures of the old councils so as to serve the requirements and duties of the revolution in the new stage. Therefore, it is imperative for us to uphold the efficiency of the present SPA's activities, particularly those having to do with establishment of the constitution and laws,

hearing reports from the Council of Ministers, and contributing to views on implementation of the budget plan and other important issues of the state.

**Defense, Security Maintenance Duty Viewed**  
*BK0907125389 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
0430 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Unattributed editorial: "Pay Attention to Positively Carrying Out National Defense and Public Security Maintenance Duty"]

[Text] National defense and public security maintenance is the responsibility and the most important task of all our people in the current situation in our country in which our side and the enemy are locked in fierce fighting in various forms—overt or covert—and have ideological differences. This struggle has been waged in all fields and work branches and at all levels. It clearly shows the uncompromising and life-and-death nature of the struggle between our side and the enemy.

Having clearly understood the true nature of the enemy and their sinister schemes against our country, we have constantly held aloft a high sense of combat vigilance at all times and have actively carried out national defense and public security maintenance among the entire masses. We have resisted and fought against the enemy's cunning tricks, resolutely and strictly implemented the party and state strategy and tactics, and smashed all the enemy schemes aimed at destroying and subverting our country and revolution, thereby securely maintaining peace and public order.

Nevertheless, in face of the immediate requirements of the situation in our country and in response to the national defense and national construction tasks outlined in the seventh resolution adopted by the fourth party Central Committee, we must realize that our immediate tasks in the national defense and public security maintenance domain are very heavy. Therefore, we must strive to carry out work to increase the political and ideological quality and discipline for our armed forces, public security forces, and the people so as to convince everyone to maintain a high sense of revolutionary vigilance and to clearly know how to identify friend from foe. We must pay attention to consolidating and strengthening internal unity and creating a sense of cohesion among them and convincing them to correctly assess the enemy.

To effectively undertake national defense and public security work, it is necessary that we know how to develop and match the people's consolidated strength with the tasks of national defense and public security maintenance. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to creating consolidated strength among the grass-roots people and to identifying determined and steadfast core leaders among them. We must pay attention to mobilizing the masses in each locality to participate in executing the national defense and public security maintenance

duty and to engage in political, ideological, and specialized work in an effective and qualitative manner and in effectively carrying out mass work. At the same time, we must pay attention to consolidating and building the armed forces, increasing the quality of the regular forces with an increasingly strong logistics base so as to ensure the mobility of troops both in peace time and in a crisis in carrying out missions, engaging in logistical work, and building the economy. In addition, attention must be paid to effectively building the regional forces with high quality and capable core leaders so as to allow them to effectively carry out their duties. The provincial and district levels must be encouraged to provide capable leadership to the regional forces.

All types of forces must pay attention to the work of upgrading key cadres at the grass-roots level in all fields, develop close relations with all localities, implement regulations and decrees issued by each locality and the discipline, code, and regulations of the army, and coordinate with the public security forces and people in resisting all schemes of the enemies. In addition, they must pay attention to carrying out the main task of the army, that is, to mobilize the people to build foundations and to assist them in carrying out production to improve their own living conditions.

The execution of the national defense and public security maintenance tasks is the duty not only of the armed forces and public security forces but of all of us. Our armed forces and public security forces must strongly encourage and mobilize the multiethnic people and state and mass organizations to cooperate with them in carrying out this duty in an effective and efficient manner so as to resist and smash together all schemes of the enemies in trying to topple and undermine our new regime. Only by doing that will we be able to respond to the call of our country to securely defend and prosperously build our country.

**Two-Way Service System in Production Discussed**  
*BK1107061789 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
0000 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Feature: "Appropriately Organize and Expand the Two-way Service System"]

[Text] To fulfill expectations in the agriculture-forestry field, and other related tasks, the two-way service system is a significant task in determining success in production work. This is because the two-way service task, be it the in-way or the out-way, will create favorable conditions and encourage farmers to strive to carry out production and directly draw benefits from it. Regarding this issue, it is clearly noted in the seventh resolution of the party Central Committee that to create favorable conditions for farmers to effectively make use of land and produce adequate goods for export, it is necessary to organize to promptly implement the two-way service business system down to families of the farmers in all localities. For this reason, the

organization and expansion of the two-way service business is of decisive significance and should be especially considered in promoting production.

To implement the in-way service means supplying farmers with production tools, loans, and technical services as well as creating other favorable conditions for them to carry out production. In addition, it means supplying farmers with varieties of goods, such as construction materials, consumer goods, and other necessary items in order to guarantee a good life and help them to fulfill their production tasks. For the out-way service, it means providing the farmers with help in purchasing various products from cultivation, livestock breeding, and fishing as well as forestry and farm work, products used as raw materials for industrial purposes, products of agricultural-forestry processing, and handicraft products, for distribution in domestic markets and for exporting, at the normal prices prevailing in the markets, to serve the requirements of the state and society.

The role and responsibilities in this regard rest on the administrations at all levels in general and the trade branch—which is regarded as the main domain—in particular. In the recent past, many provinces and districts have implemented this task in an effective manner. However, there remain some provinces, districts, and localities which have paid little attention to it. Instead, they have mainly attached importance to other tasks and failed to understand the needs of farmers. Certain provinces have failed to pay attention to the farmers' living conditions, in particular during the main production season. This can be seen through the fact that a number of tools have been left unattended in storage and have deteriorated so much that they are unfit to be used by the farmers. For example, plows are distributed to farmers after the plowing season is over while insecticide is given to the farmers after plants have been completely destroyed by insects. Besides, the costs of technical services, such as the costs for plowing, harrowing, and preparing soil, are still high, and the farmers cannot afford these costs after the harvest season. With regard to the out-way service, the people are encouraged to plant crops, but when the harvest season comes, the authorities fail to buy the products from the people, or after buying the agricultural products from them, they just leave the products to rot in warehouses. Moreover, certain regions and provinces fail to buy from the people. All these things have discouraged the farmers from production. They have also indirectly caused damage to the national revenues.

Therefore, it is appropriate to organize and expand still more effectively the two-way service system by taking into account the requirements of farmers. For example they should understand what and how much the farmers need when they are plowing, when the rice seedlings are transplanted, and the time for harvesting. During the harvest season, they should organize to purchase the products in a timely and thorough manner in accordance with the contracts they have signed with the farmers.



To effectively fulfill this two-way service work, the local administrations, in particular the provincial and district trade services and the village trade cooperatives, should closely coordinate in inspecting the true requirements and concrete production achievements of the farmers so as to work out plans to serve their requirements in consumer goods and to prepare to buy their products for distribution in the markets and to select some of them for exporting. An effective organization of the two-way service system will constitute an encouragement for the farmers to carry out production even more efficiently.

**Editorial on Fulfilling Trade Work for 1989**  
BK2406095089 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
1200 GMT 21 Jun 89

[PASASON 21 June editorial: "Let Us Effectively Fulfill Trade Work in 1989"]

[Text] Respected listeners: Purchasing of goods to control their sources is very important in trade. This is because, if we manage to control sources of goods, we will be able to meet the needs of society and to manage the markets. By so doing, we will be able to stabilize high prices. As a result, production will become smooth and the living conditions of cadres, soldiers, policemen, and people will be stabilized. In the past, our trade sector has made tremendous efforts in steering trading in this direction and has scored considerable successes. Purchasing goods to control their sources and to control financial dealings is becoming more effective nowadays, thereby actively contributing to promoting production, expanding circulation, initiating the construction of the new economic structure, and improving the living conditions of cadres, soldiers, policemen, and multiethnic people in a stable manner.

Nonetheless, the trade sector is still plagued with certain weak points and shortcomings. The weakest point in the state trade sector is the fact that the state and business management apparatuses are not yet stable, that the determination of the two management roles in the trade sector is not clearcut, that trade cadres lack experience in business dealings and have no knowledge of markets and no control of the sources of goods produced by farmers, state factories, and private sectors. As a result, the state trade sector is unable to maintain control on the sources of goods and financial dealings, thereby leading to failure in the management of markets and prices. When markets become uncontrollable, the prices of goods rise, which causes negative repercussions on the laboring people's livelihood, particularly cadres, soldiers, and policemen who solely rely on their salaries. What must the trade sector do to correct such a situation in 1989? The seventh resolution of our party clearly points out that, for the time being, we must figure out grain requirements to work out active measures to supply the nationwide demand for food. Food supplies are first purchased and procured within the country before importing the amount to meet the country's demand. Rice imports have been carried out by other economic sectors including foreign countries while the state trade service

only purchases rice to keep in stock for use in emergency cases. It is certain that the wholesale and retail economic units can effectively import goods only if they have goods for export on a regular basis. In so doing, the balance of payments can be maintained so as to guarantee stable food prices and normal livelihoods for salary-earning laboring people. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to allow economic sectors to broaden the free and legal circulation of goods and the business involving trade in valuable materials, promote the expansion of the joint ventures which deal with forestry, agricultural, and handicraft products in our country, and extend the two-way trade service in the rural and mountainous areas. Regulations and laws are required to govern the establishment and operation of the two-way trade service. No organization is allowed to monopolize business. After broadening the procurement, purchase, and free and legal circulation of goods, exports and imports must be forcefully encouraged with the aim of serving further construction and expansion of the new economic structure.

Certain conditions must be created to mobilize economic sectors to participate in exports. First of all, the state must allow other economic sectors to extensively engage in exports by specifying the types of goods which must be placed under the state control. The remaining is left for them to export. Sectors engaging in foreign trade must be instructed to link exports with imports while implementing policies of defending internal production and refined taxation. As for enterprises which have to import means of production to be used only by local communities, the state must allow them to do so but only the amounts required to maintain their production. Business enterprises engaging in production and two-way trade service in key economic zones should be allowed to import goods as deemed necessary. Although they might not export anything, they can import their means of production. In other words, other business enterprises besides the ones mentioned above must link their exports with imports. The value of their export must at least amount to 50 percent of that of their import. Moreover, business enterprises which are able to export more than the above ratio will be entitled to tax exemptions and relaxation for the amount exceeding the required limit. In case of a sudden need for any type of goods, the state can issue an import permit linking it with export.

Another issue that must be clarified concerns control of trade activities in localities which have borders with foreign countries. The people living along both sides of the borders have long been engaging in barter and trade. To ensure the orderliness of trade along both sides of the border, local authorities should instruct the people to exchange goods through the legally-established border checkpoints so as to prevent illegal buying and selling, tax evasion, and guarantee peace and order in the border areas. The state trade sector must pay attention to and actually implement these orientations and duties by improving its trade management mechanism at the center

and in every province to better serve as staff of administrative organizations at all levels. They must renovate the business system from the center down to the grass roots, attentively educate and train state and business management cadres, learn good lessons, and seek assistance of foreign specialists through contractual means to study and work on certain problems as we want, to build up and strengthen our country's trading service and fulfill our trade work in 1989 and years to come.

## Philippines

**U.S. Base Filipino Workers Assured of Benefits**  
*BK1907055589 Manila PNA in English 0438 GMT  
19 Jul 89*

[Text] Manila, July 19 (OANA/PNA)—U.S. military authorities have agreed to institute a mechanism, including an escrow agreement, to ensure that about 10,000 contractual workers at the U.S. military bases will be paid benefits provided under Philippine labor laws.

The assurance is contained in a statement of understanding signed by Labor Undersecretary Ricardo Castro and U.S. labor attache James P. Dodd at the conclusion of negotiations for a revised Bases Labor Agreement (BLA).

The statements is separated from the memorandum of agreement embodying amendments to the BLA which will be signed today by Labor Secretary Franklin Drilon and U.S. Embassy Charge d'Affaires Kenneth Quinn in Malacanang.

The amendments to the BLA, to be signed after almost a year of discussion, will benefit about 22,000 Filipino workers directly hired by U.S. bases officers.

**Enrile Says U.S. Behind Senate Head's Ouster**  
*HK1907070189 Manila Far East Broadcasting  
Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Jul 89*

[Text] The U.S. Government is accused of orchestrating the ouster of Jovito Salonga as senate president because of his opposition to the extension of the RP-[Republic of the Philippines] U.S. Military Bases Agreement, which expires in September 1991. Senator Juan Ponce Enrile made the charge against the American government at a press forum after his speech before the Manila Jaycees at the Manila Hotel. Enrile said that Washington is already sure, more or less, of Mrs Aquino and her government because they have already laid down the Philippine Aid Plan. However, Enrile added that the U.S. is not sure of the Senate because it is led by a perceived anti-bases president.

## Further on Manglapus Visit to Moscow

**Arrival Statement Cited**  
*HK1807055489 Moscow in Tagalog to the Philippines  
1300 GMT 17 Jul 89*

[Text] Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus arrived in Moscow for an official visit on July 16, at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At the airport, he was met by Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev and other officials. Among those who met him were Soviet Ambassador to the Philippines Oleg Sokolov and Philippine Ambassador to the Soviet Union Juan Saez. On his arrival, the secretary made the following statement:

Today, I speak for the first time on the soil of a venerable country which has, during this past century, witnessed many important events. I am delighted to be here. I have arrived proffering the warm greetings of my country to the citizens of the Soviet Union and its leaders, the chairman of the Supreme Soviet, Mikhail Gorbachev, and my colleague, the Minister of Foreign Affairs Eduard Shevardnadze. I have come to the Soviet Union to represent the Philippine Government in consultations for mutual cooperation and the enhancement of ties between our two countries.

The first contact between Russia and the Philippines took place 2 centuries ago. Diplomatic relations between our two countries were only established in 1976. Nevertheless our relations are a good example of two countries with different societies and political systems cooperating in friendly fashion to achieve greater freedom and prosperity. Our agreements have been based on democratic principles; our relations are based on mutual respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country. Our relations over the years did not involve interference in each other's domestic affairs. Clearly there is still much we can accomplish, especially in the area of cooperation and assistance involving trade and livelihood schemes. We can engage in various other ventures which will finally break down the old barriers that hindered various initiatives in the past.

My present visit provides a good opportunity for the Philippines and the Soviet Union to fulfill their objectives. During my brief visit, economic and technical assistance agreements will be signed. We will also look into the possibility of issuing a memorandum regarding the creation of a joint commission, as well as the signing of a memorandum covering diplomatic exchanges.

I will affix my signature to a program for cultural exchanges. We Filipinos can, as could other citizens of the world, learn many things from a rich culture such as that of the Soviet Union's, and we can benefit from its scientific and technical expertise. Besides signing documents, I would like to get to know the Soviet people, and to learn about their new thinking, their concepts of restructuring, glasnost, and democratization. I know this

friendship will be invaluable to us. Past efforts to break down the barriers between us have succeeded, and our objective to unite and cooperate remains.

I have come bearing cordial feelings from the Philippines and from President Corazon Aquino. I have no doubt that I will return home with a deeper understanding of the new perspectives and the new realism which prevails in the Soviet Union and among its citizens.

**Addresses Shevardnadze-Hosted Dinner**

PM1807143089 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian  
18 Jul 89 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet-Philippine Talks"]

[Text] Talks took place in Moscow 17 July between E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and Philippine Foreign Secretary R. Manglapus, who has arrived in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

The ministers exchanged information on the state of affairs in their countries. E.A. Shevardnadze briefed the Philippine guest on the course of restructuring in the Soviet Union, and in particular spoke of the results of the Congress of People's Deputies and the meaning and significance of its decisions for the Soviet state's internal life and foreign policy.

R. Manglapus noted that in the Philippines, as is the case throughout the world, people are watching carefully and sympathetically the profound changes taking place in Soviet society, the success of which will be of great significance not only for the USSR, but for all mankind. He wished the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government fruitful work in implementing the tasks facing them.

There was a thorough discussion of the state of Soviet-Philippine relations and their prospects. Satisfaction was expressed that in recent times links and contacts between the two countries have been developing favorably, which is particularly apparent in the sphere of political dialogue. The exchange of messages between the two countries' top leaders has become established, and contacts have been stepped up between representatives of governments and parliaments. E.A. Shevardnadze stressed that people in the Soviet Union have great respect for the Philippines and its freedom-loving people, watch with sincere sympathy the efforts of C. Aquino's government in the cause of the country's national development, and welcome its intention to play a more active role in world affairs.

The participants in the talks came out in favor of further raising the level of the whole range of relations between the USSR and the Philippines, with due mutual respect for their links with third countries. The importance of the forthcoming official visit of Philippine President C. Aquino to the USSR at the Soviet leadership's invitation

was stressed. The conviction was expressed that this visit will make it possible to raise our countries' cooperation to a fundamentally new level and give a boost to new initiatives in various spheres of bilateral relations. An accord in principle was reached on the formation of a working party of representatives of the two countries' foreign ministries to prepare for the visit.

The ministers stressed their mutual commitment to the joint quest for new forms and areas of cooperation, including the trade and economic sphere, and to the strengthening of the legal and treaty basis for corresponding activity by Soviet and Philippine organizations. Mention was made of the useful role of contacts in the sphere of culture and sport, and also between social organizations, in the cause of deepening mutual understanding and strengthening the climate of trust between the Soviet and Philippine peoples. The sides agreed to work to improve visa procedures and improve conditions for the functioning of the two sides' missions in their respective capitals.

The sides noted the great proximity or coincidence of the positions of the Soviet Union and the Philippines on many questions of world politics. The urgent need was stressed for progress in the cause of resolving such urgent tasks of today as ending the arms race, first and foremost the nuclear arms race, preventing it from spreading into space, and establishing broad international cooperation in the struggle against poverty, disease, and hunger and for the prevention of ecological disaster. The ministers came out in favor of transferring the resources currently swallowed up by the arms race to the needs of economic development and social progress.

The sides devoted considerable attention to the situation in the Asian and Pacific region. E.A. Shevardnadze and R. Manglapus noted with satisfaction that in this region too the process of normalizing the political atmosphere, improving interstate relations, and solving conflicts and regional disputes is gathering speed, and a search for mutually beneficial partnership has begun to take shape. In this context, the Soviet side stressed the significance of the visit by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to the PRC and the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations.

The Philippine minister spoke highly of the Vladivostok and Krasnoyarsk initiatives, noting their importance for the resolution of military-political and economic problems in the Asian and Pacific region. He assessed Soviet-Chinese normalization as a factor promoting stability in that part of the globe.

At the same time mutual concern was expressed at the continuing militarization of the Asian and Pacific region and the high level of military confrontation in the region. The idea of the need to seek ways of lessening military tension and work on the creation of a multilateral negotiating mechanism there was put forth.



There was a detailed analysis of the development of the situation in Southeast Asia. It was noted that dialogue is developing actively between the Indochinese states and the ASEAN countries and collaboration is growing between them with a view to formulating joint steps to establish an atmosphere of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation there.

Giving a positive assessment of progress in the cause of a Cambodian settlement, the ministers expressed the hope that the forthcoming international conference on Cambodia will take place successfully.

E.A. Shevardnadze reaffirmed the Soviet Union's support for plans to create a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Southeast Asia and declared readiness to begin consultations on the main components of the concept of a nuclear-free zone in Southeast Asia, as was proposed by the ASEAN countries. The USSR's desire to develop full relations with countries belonging to the association and with ASEAN as a whole was reaffirmed.

Certain other international questions were also discussed, in particular questions concerning the world economic situation. R. Manglapus stated that the Philippine Government assesses highly the USSR's position on problems concerning the developing countries' debt.

The talks took place in a spirit of amicability and sincerity, reflecting the sides' desire to strengthen mutual understanding and trust.

A joint communique was adopted on the results of the talks, which will be published in the press.

On the same day E.A. Shevardnadze and R. Manglapus signed a program for cultural exchanges between the USSR and the Republic of the Philippines for 1989-90, and also a memorandum of intention concerning the exchange of plots of land for embassies and trade missions in Manila and Moscow.

USSR Minister of Foreign Economic Relations K.F. Katushev and R. Manglapus signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Philippines.

In the evening E.A. Shevardnadze gave a dinner in the guest's honor.

Welcoming him, E.A. Shevardnadze said:

I am pleased to welcome a high-ranking representative of the Republic of the Philippines to Moscow.

I recall that in Manila last December the president, Mrs Corazon Aquino, you, Mr Minister, and your colleagues displayed a sincere interest in our account of restructuring in the Soviet Union and the new political thinking in Soviet foreign policy.

You now have an opportunity at first hand to study the processes taking place in our country and sense their scope and revolutionary nature.

Restructuring also means openness to the outside world, understanding of the paramountcy of common human values, and readiness to seek a balance of interests and respect everyone's right to freedom of choice.

On this platform we would like to develop relations with the Philippines and collaborate with it in international affairs and in strengthening security and expanding cooperation in the Asian and Pacific region.

We have already made substantial progress along this path. It is particularly gratifying that a dialogue is becoming established between our countries that is not merely formal, but a profoundly human dialogue, based on firm mutual trust and respect.

This enables us without prejudice, openly, and constructively to discuss problems, to reveal common features in our approaches, and to push back the boundaries of mutual understanding and consensus.

One active area of Soviet-Philippine dialogue is the situation in the region our countries belong to—the Asian and Pacific region.

Very complex processes are taking place there.

At one pole is the improvement in bilateral relations between many states in the region, the increasingly active urge to seek solutions in seats of tension, and the growing desire to pool efforts to resolve economic, social, and ecological problems.

At the opposite pole is the preservation of distrust and hostility, the region's saturation with weapons, including nuclear weapons, and the attempts to exploit the natural movement toward regional integration in order to create groupings that are closed to a certain range of states.

The Soviet Union has a profound interest in ensuring that the pulse of life in the Pacific and Indian Ocean areas is steady and stable. Acting in the spirit of Vladivostok and Krasnoyarsk, we confirm with concrete deeds our readiness to pursue a constructive policy and create the conditions for ensuring lasting peace, reliable security, and equal cooperation here.

In our view genuine and universal security and stability in this region can only be guaranteed through joint efforts by all the countries located here, big and small, on the basis of the balance of their interests.

Very favorable conditions are now emerging for this at a worldwide and a regional level. We are convinced that this is also promoted by the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations, which was welcomed by all states.

It is gratifying to see that the clouds that gathered over Southeast Asia as a result of the Cambodian conflict are dispersing. Here an important part is played by the constructive and realistic line of national reconciliation pursued by the government of the State of Cambodia and the SRV's decision to complete the withdrawal of its volunteers from Cambodia in September of this year. The ASEAN countries, including, of course, the Philippines, also deserve considerable credit for what is happening. Mention must be made of your country's active participation in the informal Jakarta meetings, which reflects its commitment to the principle of resolving any contentious issues by peaceful means. This position was also manifested in the Philippines' policy aimed at establishing and maintaining political dialogue with Vietnam.

On the agenda now is the question of convening and holding an international conference on Cambodia. It is important for the conference to be convened before the withdrawal of foreign troops from Cambodia and held as soon as possible. In our view, the priority tasks for the conference could be to formulate measures aimed at preventing the restoration of a genocide regime in any form after the withdrawal of foreign troops; preventing civil war there, ending foreign military aid to all the warring Khmer factions; adopting international guarantees with regard to Cambodia's status as an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned state; and formulating guarantees of the Khmer sides' accords.

The Soviet Union intends to play an active part in this forum, which is crucial to a Cambodian settlement, in the interests of the people of Cambodia and the cause of peace and security in the region.

In accordance with the Vladivostok and Krasnoyarsk initiatives—and for us, they serve as not only a theoretical basis, but a program for concrete practical actions—the Soviet Union will firmly continue the line of further developing links with all the ASEAN states. This applies in full, naturally, to the Philippines.

Changes for the better are taking place in Soviet-Philippine relations. Political contacts have widened. Mr Concepcion, Philippine secretary of trade and industry, and Mr Arizabal, Philippine secretary of science and technology, visited our country. A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation went to your country. There have been a number of meetings between members of the public and representatives of religious circles.

Political contacts have been, so to speak, the catalyst of the expansion of our cooperation in various areas. This is indicated by the bilateral documents that you and I, Mr Manglapus, have just signed. There is the program for cultural exchanges for the next 2 years, the agreement on economic and technical cooperation, and the memorandum on intentions concerning the exchange of real estate with a view to creating more favorable conditions for the functioning of our diplomatic and trade missions.

Certain concrete deals have also been concluded, including a deal on the delivery of a large consignment of Soviet large freight trucks to the Philippines. Talks are in progress on the possibility of production sharing in the spheres of sewn goods and footwear and deliveries of Philippine vegetables to Far Eastern regions of the Soviet Union.

All this is clear evidence of our joint progress, which has good prospects.

The forthcoming talk between you and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and our exchange of opinions are an important stage in preparations for the official visit to the USSR by Philippine President Mrs Corazon Aquino.

I would like to say that we will be sincerely glad to welcome her to our country, and we are confident that the Soviet-Philippine summit talks will open up a fundamentally new phase—a higher phase, in accordance with the realities of today—in our relations and give a powerful boost to their further all-around development.

I have heard, Mr Minister, that in your people's rich, original folklore there is a saying: A boat's speed depends on the strength of the wind. Using this folk wisdom, I would like to put it like this: The ship of Soviet-Philippine relations awaits a great voyage, because a fresh, inspiring wind is filling its sails, a wind of mutual sympathy and respect, of sincere commitment to the ideals of peace and progress, a wind of trust and friendship.

In conclusion E.A. Shevardnadze came out in favor of further dynamic movement in Soviet-Philippine relations for the sake of our countries and peoples, in the interests of strengthening peace and security and extending international cooperation, and for the well-being and prosperity of the friendly Philippine people.

In his reply speech R. Manglapus said:

One of the finest literary characters created by Anton Chekhov is Olenka in his story "Darling." Three times she is gripped by a deep feeling of love, and each time she loses her beloved. Olenka realizes that she is only alive when she is in love. Preparing an assignment for a geography lesson with a little boy, she repeats the definition: "An area of dry land surrounded on all sides by water is called an island." Subconsciously she feels that she is an island, and knows that she will remain in isolation unless she finds a link with the mainland of human existence. For Olenka, that linking bridge is love. The fine artist Chekhov has endowed Olenka with the desire, characteristic of modern man, to be a part of the life around her.

The world today is in thrall to political, social, and economic realities that require the building of bridges so that we are not cut off from one another like islands, and

can return to the human continent. These realities involve, on the one hand, the need for development and growth, and on the other a shortage of resources to meet that need.

President Gorbachev has, in his statements, repeatedly called for the more rational utilization of world resources, so that they can be used not for conflicts and confrontation, but for peace and cooperation.

We Filipinos welcome these appeals. Now, as we appeal to our friends for economic aid to restore our economy, which was ruined by years of dictatorial robbery, calls like those made by President Gorbachev give us confidence that the means available to our friends will help us to cope with our difficulties.

The policy of the new thinking, so energetically pursued by President Gorbachev and the other Soviet leaders—the policy of restructuring, glasnost, democratization—makes a profound impression on us.

Representatives of all peoples are watching with profound interest the unprecedented changes taking place in the Soviet Union. At one time such changes appeared simply inconceivable, but now they touch people's hearts and arouse feelings of sympathy and even admiration. In a short space of time the Russian words "restructuring" and "glasnost" have entered the international vocabulary. Today they are really gaining a resonance as great as the slogan "Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite," for which I had the honor of attending the bicentennial celebrations in Paris.

It is a great honor and pleasure for me to be able to return your visit to Manila at a time when the Soviet Union is going through a period which is described as your second revolution, no less significant than the 1917 revolution.

I have been fortunate enough to spend a few days in an atmosphere of change and renewal, new ideas and new actions, an atmosphere of improving the revolutionary process.

At home in the Philippines we, too, had a victorious revolution in the recent past. In 1986, after many years of dictatorship, the Filipinos regained their freedom—not through violence, but through faith, hope, and love: faith in ourselves; hope that in the hearts of soldiers preparing to shoot, the inherent human goodness of love would prevail, love that despises social differences and emphasizes our commitment to humanism, our national community, and the solidarity of our people as a single whole. This was a revolution that, like yours, is still undergoing a process of improvement.

Like Olenka in Chekhov's "Darling," we live because we love. Our revolution was founded on the ideals of love, and our new constitution is largely based on such values as love for peace, equality, justice, and freedom and commitment to cooperation and friendship between peoples.

The idea of friendship between peoples is at the basis of the policy we pursue with regard to our neighbors in Southeast Asia and our friends in other parts of the world. We are guided by this spirit in our relations with great powers like the Soviet Union. Official Philippine-Soviet relations were established only 13 years ago, but now exchanges in the political and cultural spheres are developing actively between our countries. Official representatives of our governments have begun to exchange visits more frequently, and the exchange of experience between our countries' cultural figures and scientists is widening. We can draw much for our own benefit from your rich heritage in the sphere of culture, literature, music, science, and technology.

Perhaps in the sphere of economic activity the volume of reciprocal trade between our countries has fallen in the last 10 years, but we are fully determined to regain lost ground and beat the former records in the history of our trade ties. We are also fully determined to cooperate in other spheres, including investments in joint enterprises and technology and its transfer within the framework of concrete programs and projects.

We have just signed a long-term "umbrella" agreement on economic and technical cooperation covering a wide range of development projects, and we are examining the range of powers of a mixed commission that would monitor cooperation in this sphere. I am confident that many more accords will be agreed, formulated, and signed between us, and that this will confirm how strong our relations could be. The day is rapidly approaching when we will deal with each other without any prejudice.

It is not only the map of the world, but also the events of today that confirm that the Soviet Union is in Asia, in East Asia, and we Filipinos recognize this reality.

Our countries are building bridges. This is the essence of the content of the weighty initiatives and speeches in Vladivostok, Krasnoyarsk, Jakarta, Delhi, New York, Havana, Bonn, and Beijing. For our part, the aim of our efforts under the leadership of President Corazon Aquino is to come to meet you in the building of these transcontinental bridges.

This aim is a world renouncing the use of force and violence, in favor of dialogue, cooperation, and good will. May our efforts culminate in real success, may our aims—shared by all the other countries of the world—be achieved, and not just for the sake of a few peoples, but for all the people who inhabit the globe!



The day when violence and cruelty give way to dialogue, cooperation, and good will is coming closer and closer thanks to new phenomena on the world horizon. These phenomena are associated with names like Gorbachev and Shevardnadze and concepts like restructuring and glasnost.

We are living in a world of great events and hopes, and I thank you for the invitation to visit one of the sources of these hopes. I am glad to be, as they say, "in the thick of events." [Manglapus ends]

The dinner was attended by N.P. Laverov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and other officials.

#### **Deportation Planned for Chinese 'Fugitive'**

*HK1907090789 Hong Kong AFP in English 0855 GMT 19 Jul 89*

[Text] Manila, July 19 (AFP)—Philippines immigration officials Wednesday announced the arrest and impending deportation of a Chinese man wanted by Beijing's Public Security Bureau.

Immigration Commissioner Bienvenido Alano said Zhang Zengzhong, who had no valid identity documents and looked to be in his twenties, was a "famous fugitive" whose deportation was requested by the Chinese Government.

He gave no other details about Mr. Zhang, but Chinese sources told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the fugitive was from Sichuan and was wanted as "an economic criminal" for "smuggling goods."

Mr. Zhang, who was posing as a Filipino named Joseph Lee, was arrested here on May 30, and a letter from Chinese authorities demanding his deportation was received on June 26, Mr. Alano said.

Chinese public security authorities will come to Manila to escort Mr. Zhang to Beijing, he said.

#### **President Aquino Returns From European Tour**

*HK1907083189 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 1300 GMT 16 Jul 89*

[Arrival speech delivered by President Corazon Aquino at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport on 15 July after completion of week-long visit to FRG, France, and Belgium—recorded and replayed on radio program "Ask the President"—slantlines denote passages in English—broadcast in progress]

[Text] /...Mr Speaker, Mr Chief Justice, Honorable Diosdado Macapagal, Msgr Torpigiani, my beloved countrymen:

/I am very glad to be home. In the past week, Germany, France, Belgium, and the European Community learned more about the Philippines than they had in years. They hailed our democracy and admired our courage and sense of honor. They congratulated us for performing so well amidst difficulties so great. As they listened, we told them of our heroism, of our humanity, and of our hopes.

/I asked for increases in trade and investments, not of their generosity but in their own interests no less than those of ours. I asked for debt relief not as something we begged for but as something we rightly deserve on the basis of sound economic performance.

/I spoke of human rights and convinced them of our commitments to effectively uphold them. I invited them to share with us the rich future of the coming age of the Pacific. They responded by saying that they have long waited for this call, that henceforth they shall support our initiatives abroad and our development efforts at home. They want us to prove them right that democracy brings sustained economic gains for people in developing countries.

/Together we discovered the range and depth of global admiration for us, for what we did in EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] and after EDSA.

/I was ably helped by Senator Paterno and Congressman Ramon Bagatsing Jr, and the rest of my official party. The Philippine business delegation did so well, and met with unexpectedly large number of European businessmen all throughout.

/I also thank Mr Dante Santos and our flight carrier, the Philippine Air Lines, our embassy and consulate people in the host countries, and, most especially our Filipino communities with whom I met and who greeted me so warmly./

To all of you, I extend my deepest gratitude. I have returned home safely to find our country in good condition. You know, when I was in France, President Mitterrand told me: Cory, you are widely known, but not the Philippines. So you should deliver more speeches here and tell the people of Europe about the Philippines, about what you have done over there and let us know that in spite of your difficulties and the many undertakings waiting to be implemented, you have continued to uphold democracy.

I felt elated because we were accorded special honor at all times. /I was always seated in the first row. I don't know if it was because of my height, but anyway, we were given very important recognition, and for this I'm very grateful./

So, many thanks again, and good evening to everyone. [applause]

**Aquino Approves Financial Aid Action Program**  
*HK1907105389 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan*  
*in Tagalog 1000 GMT 19 Jul 89*

[Text] President Aquino today approved an action program that will ensure the speedy response to the financial assistance promised by the countries participating in the Philippine Aid Plan [PAP]. Sel Baesa has the details:

[Begin recording] In the cabinet meeting this morning, the president directed government line agencies to leave all the pipelines open so that the money pledged by West Germany, France, and Japan this year will be used well.

In a news conference, Press Secretary Adolf Azcuna cited the importance of opening the pipelines because the countries that have pledged aid are closely monitoring how the Philippines will use the money. He further said that the president also instructed the PAP coordinating council's Office for Development Assistance to activate all the government machineries in order to effectively use the financial aid. [end recording]

**Outlines Details to Press Club**

*HK1807144089 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan*  
*in Tagalog 1200 GMT 18 Jul 89*

[Speech by President Corazon Aquino made before members of the Manila Overseas Press Club at Manila Hotel's Fiesta Pavillion—live in English]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] To harness the goodwill bestowed upon the Philippines by West Germany, France, and the European Community, there is a need to adopt an action program to enable us to effectively respond to the generous expression of political and diplomatic support, and pledges of financial assistance. I shall therefore take up forthwith the following matters with the Cabinet:

On Philippine diplomatic relations with Western Europe, the Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA] should articulate as a major foreign policy of the country, the strengthening of diplomatic relations between the Philippines and Western Europe; and as a manifestation of the significance we attached to our diplomatic relations with Europe, government agencies that have direct dealings with European countries should endeavor to strengthen their European offices—that is the Office of European Affairs and Philippines embassies in Europe under the DFA; the labor attaches of the Department of Labor and Employment, the Trade and Commercial attaches of the Department of Trade and Industry, the Foreign Information Council, and the Office of the Press Secretary among others.

On official development assistance [ODA], I will instruct the coordinating council of the Philippine Assistance Program to put into motion the necessary mechanism to effectively and efficiently mobilize increases in the country's official development assistance.

All departments, agencies, and government instruments have to explore effective channels for the utilization of aid fund under the expanded French financial protocol, West German and European Economic Community [EEC] official development assistance program.

The Office of the Executive Secretary, in coordination with appropriate agencies, should identify and recommend, based on the guidelines approved by the NEDA [National Economic Development Authority] board, non-governmental organizations which could avail of the 25 million deutsche mark grant from West Germany. And the Department of Environment and Natural Resources shall package appropriate projects on environmental protection and reforestation for the 20 million deutsche mark under the new bilateral aid package from West Germany, as well as other donor countries which have expressed interest to finance projects under the subjects concerned.

On trade and investments, the Department of Trade and Industry [DTI] shall mobilize internal and external support for the opening of an EEC antennae office in Manila to facilitate the flow of communication and of ODA aid to the country. The DTI, in close collaboration with Congress shall review and recommend changes in certain investment policy which discourage foreign investment in the country. And the DTI shall make a report on the progress of the business deal concluded by the Filipino business delegation in these three countries.

On human rights, the Office of the Press Secretary and the team headed by DFA Assistant Secretary Purificacion Quisumbing shall continue the information campaign in Western Europe on the country's efforts to protect and promote human rights in order to neutralize the disinformation campaign by the Europe based National Democratic Front and other groups who want to discredit the Philippine government.

On Social Security: The Social Security System and the Department of Labor and Employment [DOLE] shall push for an early start of the negotiation with their French counterpart officials on the conclusion of a social security agreement between the Philippines and France.

And on the plight of Filipino workers in Western Europe, I shall instruct the DOLE to continue to look into the plight of Filipino workers, especially women, in Western Europe and pursue measures to alleviate their condition.

I feel that with the success of my European trip, it is necessary for us in government to make sure that whatever assistance was pledged to us will be used effectively and efficiently in order to prove to our Filipino people that we are indeed worthy of their trust, and also to prove to our donor countries that we will make good use of their assistance to us.

Thank you very much and good night.

**President Aquino To Visit Malaysia in August**  
*BK1907041289 Manila PNA in English 0352 GMT  
19 Jul 89*

[Text] Manila, July 19 (OANA/PNA)—President Aquino will visit Malaysia possibly next month to thresh out the still unresolved problem of Sabah, which is the main irritant in relations between the two countries, Speaker Ramon Mitra said Tuesday [18 July].

Mitra said the planned visit was the main reason why the president appealed to key congress leaders to support a Malacanang-sponsored measure dropping the Philippine claim to Sabah.

Mrs Aquino met with congressional leaders Tuesday morning in Malacanang to discuss the measures which will be given top priority when congress opens its third regular session on Monday.

However, the Senate appeared firm in its opposition to the Sabah bill.

The House of Representatives already passed a bill dropping Sabah without any conditions but the Senate still has to act on it.

According to Mitra, the president's visit to Malaysia might coincide with Manila's hosting of the Inter-Parliamentarians Union meeting in August.

In that meeting, he said, legislators from Malaysia are expected to discuss the Sabah issue with their Filipino counterparts.

Mitra favored Malacanang's position, saying the resolution of the Sabah issue would benefit the country. These include, he said, the forging of a security border agreement with Malaysia as well as improved trade between the two countries.

The resolution of the dispute will also enable the Aquino government to look into the plight of thousands of Filipino workers in Sabah, according to Mitra.

**\$800 Million in Foreign Investments Needed**  
*HK1907092389 Manila MANILA BULLETIN  
in English 19 Jul 89 p 25*

[By Ernesto Tolentino]

[Text] The government needs to bring in \$800 million in direct foreign investments to help fill up this year's projected financing gap.

A \$136-million investment target was set in the economic framework submitted by government to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) when it requested access to the Fund's extended fund facility (EFF).

According to official data, the net direct foreign investment target is 14.5 percent lower than the previous year's actual direct foreign capital flows of \$936 million.

For the first quarter this year, the amount of net direct foreign investments received by the country has reached \$162 million. This was \$19-million or 10.5 percent lower than the \$181-million net capital flow of \$181 million.

Compared with last year's final quarter net flow of \$285 million, this year's first-quarter figure on net direct foreign investments showed a bigger decline 123 million or roughly 43.2 percent.

Last year, the quarterly figures on net direct foreign investments followed this pattern: from \$181 million in the first quarter, capital flows rose to \$295 million in the second quarter only to taper off to \$225 million in the third quarter and then climb up to \$285 million during the fourth quarter.

Government data do not indicate it, but official sources said the bulk of the foreign capital flows last year and even during the first quarter of the year represented investments made through the government's debt-equity conversion program.

**Rural Development Monies To Be Granted by EEC**  
*BK1907060189 Manila PNA in English 0500 GMT  
19 Jul 89*

[Text] Manila, July 19 (OANA/PNA)—The Philippine Government and the European Economic Community (EEC) have signed a memorandum of understanding whereby the latter extended grants totalling 40.4 million dollars to finance the country's rural development projects.

The memorandum of understanding, a copy of which was made available to newsmen, was signed by Agriculture Secretary Carlos Dominguez for the Philippine Government and Abel Matutes, a member of the Commission for Asia and Latin America, for the EEC in Brussels last July 14.

Under the memorandum of understanding, of the total grant of 40.4 million dollars, the EEC will allocate 17.6 million yearly for the next five years [as received] for agricultural development projects.

The 19.9 million dollars [as received] will be used in financing the southern Mindanao agricultural programs, a community-based micro-project and upland agricultural program covering several areas in Region XI.



**ASEAN-Japan Fund To Lend Bank \$90 Million**  
*HK1907092189 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY*  
*INQUIRER in English 19 Jul 89 p 13*

[Text] The ASEAN-Japan Development Fund (AJDF) has agreed to lend \$90 million to the Land Bank of the Philippines to finance key agribusiness projects, bank president Deogracias Vistan said yesterday.

Land Bank is believed to be the first institution to have been granted access to the AJDF.

Earlier reports had said that drawdown from the AJDF could not be made because there was disagreement between Philippine and Japanese officials over pricing of the loan.

Vistan also reported that the Land Bank is all ready to take over management of the Agricultural Loan Fund [ALF] from the Central Bank [CB] in September this year.

The transfer has already been approved by the Central Bank and the World Bank which funds the program.

A joint committee between the CB and the Land Bank is now finalizing the new guidelines on the ALF utilization.

Vistan predicted an expanded utilization of the agricultural fund.

**Government's P20 Billion Overspending Reported**  
*HK1907053189 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY*  
*GLOBE in English 19 Jul 89 pp 1, 8*

[By staff writer Rowena Bundang]

[Text] The government, despite a cost-cutting policy, exceeded its Congress-approved budget of P [peso] 169.7 billion by almost P20 billion last year.

Documents show that all 30 agencies and departments of the governments overshot their respective budgets. Biggest spenders were the Department of National Defense (P17.2 billion), the Department of Education, Culture and Sports (P17.94 billion) and the Department of Agriculture (P3.62 billion).

The economic planning staff of House Minority Leader Rodolfo Albano released the documents based on a study. The staff found out that the various offices were appropriated a total of P58,187,000,000 but actually spent P77,532,900,000 or 33 percent more.

Albano said that as a result of the heavy spending, the government incurred a deficit of 62.4 percent against 1985's deficit level of 18.4 percent.

Last year's deficit was 2.8 percent higher than the 1987 level of 52.3 percent.

A staff of the appropriations committee of the House said the Budget Coordinating Committee decided to augment the approved budget by P17.7 billion more to enable the government to meet certain external obligations.

An automatic appropriation of P6.7 billion for the Compensation and Adjustment Fund (COAF) was used for salary adjustments of employees covered by the reorganization of the government.

The Office of the Vice President with the smallest budget of P13.7 million also overspent P3.7 million or 26.9 percent more than its original budget.

In terms of percentage deviation, the Office of the President, which topped the list, spent P1.7 billion a 247.7 percent increase from its approved budget of P491.3 million, followed by the Department of Public Works and Highways (120.3 percent increase) and the Department of Agriculture (90.4 percent increase).

Other big spenders: Department of Trade and Industry, P478.4 million; Department of Finance, P789.4 million; Department of Labor and Employment, P245.3 million; National Economic Development Authority, P81,900; and Department of Budget and Management, or P87,900.

Meanwhile, House of Representatives oppositionists demanded yesterday a public disclosure of President Aquino's expenditures on her recent Western European visit and the conditions to the \$234.4 million financial aid package.

Albano said the disclosure would also clear the issue why even wives and business associates of some delegation members joined the trip.

He said there were reports that the French wanted equity in capital investments increased for investors and that the Germans demanded their investors be allowed to buy land beyond the limits set by law.

**Thailand**

**Board of Trade Summarizes U.S. Trade Issues**  
*BK1907122589 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai*  
*18 Jul 89 p 6*

[Text] The Board of Trade of Thailand has put out a summary on the study of Thai-U.S. trade issues, and guidelines to solve the problems. One of the issues is copyright protection. In fact, this should not have become an issue, since the Thai court has yet to decide whether or not computer software would be under the protection of the copyright bill.

On the patent law—to which the United States urged Thailand to make an amendment by the end of 1990, while Thailand proposed that amendment be made 2

years after the Uruguay round of trade negotiations—the Board of Trade proposed that the government form a working group comprising members of the private and public sectors, including the Chamber of Commerce and the Federation of Industries, to study and make recommendations on patent law amendments to the International Economic Relations Policy Committee. The proposed working group should complete its task by October so that preparations could be made in time for the next round of Thai-U.S. trade negotiations.

Concerning cigarettes, the United States has threatened to impose Section 301 of its trade act following an investigation of related facts that has been carried out since 28 May. The United States has also implemented several other measures of harassment against Thai trade, including threats of retaliation through taxation and export subsidies, especially farm subsidies. Another issue is the textile issue, in which Thailand is trying to follow a free-trade policy.

On U.S. trade harassment and the cigarettes issue, the Board of Trade noted that there should be no big problem if the United States takes note of long-term Thai-U.S. relations, the fact that the majority of the Thai people are still poor, and that Thailand still has to speed up development in various sectors. This will also contribute to encouraging cooperation between the United States and the Asia-Pacific region.

#### **Bank Wants to Keep U.S. Cigarette Import Ban**

BK1907015589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
19 Jul 89 p 19

[Text] With the United States about to mount a campaign to force Thailand to allow legal imports of foreign cigarettes, Thai Farmers Bank argues that the country should not yield to such pressure and show that the nation's health comes first.

A report by the bank's economic research department said the US had implemented a law forcing other Asian markets, including South Korea and Japan, to open to foreign cigarettes.

From July 31 to August 2, five representatives from the United States Trade Representatives from the United States Trade Representative (USTR) will be in Bangkok seeking access for American cigarettes to the Thai market, it said.

American cigarette makers have called on the USTR to implement Section 301 of the US Trade Act, forcing Thailand to import their cigarettes.

The report said the US cigarette makers had turned to this region because the number of American smokers has declined as campaigns warning against the health hazards of smoking have become more effective.

It also noted that while purchasing power in Southeast Asia is rapidly increasing, the overall standard of health care in the region remains relatively low.

Thailand implemented a campaign against foreign cigarettes in 1986, via a regulation prohibiting cigarette advertising on radio and television, and prohibiting smoking in public places such as buses, airplanes, theatres and government offices.

The Cabinet recently resolved to prohibit imports of foreign cigarettes.

The visit of five USTR representatives gives the opportunity to show that Thais are as keen on health as are Americans and the increasing number of people around the world who refuse to smoke because of the demonstrable health risks, the report concluded.

#### **Progress Reported in Textile Talks With U.S.**

BK1907015589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
19 Jul 89 pp 17, 26

[By Ratchaphon Laowanit]

[Text] Three days of Thai-U.S. textile talks in Hawaii ending on Monday [17 July] made some progress with Washington softening its stance on 13 disputed garment export categories.

Both sides agreed to meet again for further talks.

Foreign Trade Department Director-General Oranut Osathanon who returned yesterday from Hawaii said some progress was made after three previous meetings ended without agreement.

Describing the atmosphere at the talks as improved, she said U.S. representatives who initially planned to discuss the new comprehensive textile agreement decided not to after the Thai side said it would be useless to continue talks on the new agreement as both sides had different stances on aggregate quotas, or caps, on top of individual garment export quotas for Thai products.

Instead the Thais suggested both should thrash out problems on the 13 garment items before discussing the new agreement, she said.

The Thai side raised observations concerning five of the 13 garment items with U.S. representatives. Mrs Oranut said this was done "because we did not believe they would cause market disruption as alleged by the U.S."

The five categories were Cat 345 (cotton pullovers), Cat 369 (partial cotton towels), Cat 363 (thread made fabrics), Cat 301 partial/607 partial (cotton polyester blended yarn), and Cat 845 (trousers made of lamby).

Thai officials counter-proposed export quotas on the remaining eight items to the U.S. representatives, she said. The later agreed to consider both proposals before meeting again.

A venue and date for more talks has yet to be fixed.

The 13 disputed garment items were among 15-16 garment categories which Washington has wanted to discuss with Thailand since the start of the year after a previous textile agreement expired in December.

The U.S. later withdrew several items from the agenda after Thailand lodged a complaint with the Geneva-based Textile Surveillance Body which oversees textile disputes among the Multi-Fibre Arrangement signatory member countries.

**Minister Hints Compromise in U.S. Glass Project**  
*BK1907024589 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
19 Jul 89 p 13

[Text] PM's [prime minister's] Office Minister Kon Thappharangsi hinted yesterday that a compromise could be forged to enable the joint venture between US-based Guardian Industry Co and Siam Cement Group [SCG] to proceed with its glass manufacturing project.

In an interview yesterday, the minister noted the difference between growth rate forecasts of glass sheet demand used by the Industry Ministry and the Board of Investment, on the one hand, and the Guardian-SCG project, on the other.

The Bt [baht] 3-billion joint venture glass sheet project was put on a hold after the Industry Ministry issued a controversial regulation prohibiting the establishment or expansion of any glass manufacturing project for the next five years.

At the time, the venture was applying for promotional privileges from the Board of Investment [BoI].

Thai Asahi Glass Co, the country's largest manufacturer of glass sheets, has said more production would lead to excess supply in the market.

Kon became involved in the issue through his position as minister in charge of the Board of Investment and through his efforts to resolve the conflict over market access to the United States.

The effort aimed to counter Washington's threats of trade punishment for Thai export products.

Kon said yesterday the data indicating the growth of glass sheet demand used by the Industry Ministry and the BoI might be outdated.

"That was one of the factors," he said, adding that he also needed to research the potential export markets for the Guardian-SCG project.

The minister has instructed BoI Secretary General Chira Phanuphong to gather the relevant data.

—Kon said he would be making himself available for talks with foreign investors, including those from the European Community and the U.S., in his capacity as the minister in charge of foreign investment.

The minister has already recommended the establishment of a BoI subcommittee to deal with countervailing duties on Thai products under alleged export subsidies.

He said he was trying to solve the problems faced by American companies in Bangkok rather than have them retaliate through their legislators in Washington DC.

"Legal approaches cannot solve commercial issues," Kon said in reference to the U.S. threat to exercise measures under Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act against Thai exports.

The U.S. believes that many of its products are denied fair access to Thai markets.

There was a need to establish communication links to find out why American products were not selling, according to Kon.

"Is it because of quality or cost ... if they have problems, perhaps, they should set up production bases here."

—Separately, Kon said a U.S.-based company in Ohio has expressed interest in supporting an export banana plantation project in the South.

The area required for such a project would be around 12,000 rai [2.5 rai equals 1 acre].

He said the American company wants to use the Songkla port to export the bananas to Japan and the Phuket port to export to Europe.

Local investors in both Surat Thani and Nakorn Si Thammarat are reported to be interested in the project.

**Minister on Aircraft Engines Controversy**  
*BK1907011989 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
19 Jul 89 pp 1, 2

[Text] PM's [prime minister's] Office Minister Kon Thappharangsi said yesterday ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Woranat Aphichari's opponents in Thai Airways International [THAI] and the Royal Thai Air Force may have spread false rumours to drive a wedge between Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and the top air force officer.



ACM Woranat's rivals apparently aimed at his removal from the top posts of the national flag carrier and the air force during the forthcoming annual military reshuffle, the minister suggested.

Kon was referring to rumours that he had advised the premier to replace ACM Wira with Sombun Rahong, the governor of the Airport Authority of Thailand, in connection with the controversy over the THAI order to deprive Cpt [Captain] Chusak Phachaiyut as vice president in charge of the Technical Department.

He told THE NATION the rumour has disturbed and saddened him because he and the prime minister had nothing to do with the internal affairs at the national flag carrier.

"It's ACM Woranat's own policy to break the monopoly at THAI and he has carried it out even before Gen Chatchai Chunhawan took over as prime minister last August," Kon said.

The minister said that the efforts were recently intensified also probably because ACM Woranat's opponents in the air force want his removal from the top air force position during the annual military reshuffle, scheduled for October. The air force commander in chief is THAI chairman ex-officio.

Kon said the "old guard" at THAI also felt threatened by ACM Woranat's investigation into the deal that the old management has clinched for the continuous supply of General Electrics [GE] engines. ACM Woranat and THAI President ACM Wira Khitchathon reportedly want THAI to switch from GE engines to Pratt & Whitney's but Cpt Chusak recommended the management to stick to GE.

"I asked ACM Woranat the other day because I was totally bewildered with the reports and rumours about my roles in THAI and he told me that an old executive at THAI concluded a deal with GE that has committed the state enterprise to long-term procurement of GE engines," Kon said.

ACM Woranat was also quoted as saying that the THAI board has not been informed of the agreement at all.

The THAI chairman is also investigating whether the contract was really concluded in the interest of the national flag carrier or not, the minister said.

Kon was more ambiguous when he talked about another group seeking ACM Woranat's departure from the top of the air force. But rumours have been rampant that Deputy Supreme Commander ACM Kaset Rotchanin may be moved back to the air force to succeed the present air force chief.

Kon said both he and Communications Minister Montri Phongphanit were wary of the dangers that a "third person" may be seeking to pit them against each other by spreading rumours that the PM's Office minister was meddling with THAI's affairs, which is under the jurisdiction of the Communications Ministry.

If he and Montri, the secretary general of the Social Action Party (SAP), misunderstood each other, the alliance between the two coalition partners could be damaged, the minister said.

"Montri also warned me against falling into such a trap," Kon said.

The communications minister has pledged that he will adhere to the strategy to preserve the Chat Thai-SAP alliance and he has been in close consultations with Kon, said the PM's Office minister who is said to be the premier's right-hand man.

He said, tongue in cheek, "We asked each other about the uproar at THAI and we found out that both of us knew nothing about it."

Kon confirmed that a Pratt & Whitney representative approached him early this year to inquire about the government policy on possible establishment of a regional repair and maintenance centre for commercial and military aircraft in Thailand.

The discussion was irrelevant to the company's efforts to break GE's monopoly at THAI, the minister said.

"The representative told me that the company had learned of Prime Minister Chatchai's policy to promote Thailand as the region's centre of aircraft repair and maintenance centre and asked me about the investment protection policy and related procedures that it has to go through to launch such a project," the minister said.

He added that Pratt & Whitney approached him simply because he is minister in charge of the Board of Investment.

The premier floated the idea that Thailand should be turned into the regional centre for aircraft repair and maintenance when he was deputy industry minister about 10 years ago.

"It has occurred to him that Thailand should make use of the old military airports in Takli, Nakhon Ratchasima and elsewhere which the American troops have left behind following their pullout of Thailand at the end of the Indochina War in the seventies," Kon related.

He said the Pratt & Whitney agent told him that it was seriously looking into the possibility of setting up the regional centre here because about 70 percent of the wide-bodied aircraft used in Thailand are powered by Pratt & Whitney engines.

Moreover, the regional centre can also supply spare parts and components to the air force's F-16 jet fighter-bombers as well as its clients in Southeast Asia. The sophisticated jet interceptors are also powered by the engines.

He said he informed the premier of the company's plan which he considers healthy to the Thai economy.

Kon also related a meeting between ACM Woranat and the premier, which he and other top-brass military officers were also present at Chatchai's Soi Ratchakhru residence on THAI's policy.

The THAI chairman informed the premier of his policy to break the monopoly at the national carrier, Kon said, adding that the premier commented that "putting all the eggs in one basket" was not a wise policy.

#### **PRC Official Arrives for Cambodia Talks**

*BK1907114089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1039 GMT 19 Jul 89*

[Excerpt] Bangkok, July 19 (AFP)—The upcoming International Conference on Cambodia in Paris will be the focus of talks here between visiting Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing and top Thai officials, a Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday.

Mr. Liu arrived here Tuesday to "specifically discuss the Cambodian question" with officials including Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetasila on Thursday, the official said.

Mr. Liu is also expected to discuss Sino - Thai relations and cooperation with Thai officials, the Foreign Ministry official said. [passage omitted]

#### **Villagers Evacuated as SRV Shells Khmer Rouge**

*BK1907005989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Jul 89 p 3*

[Text] Aranyaprathet—Local authorities evacuated women and children from a border village yesterday after Vietnamese artillery launched a heavy barrage on a Khmer Rouge position south of here.

More than 300 artillery shells reportedly landed at the Khmer Rouge camp at Ban Dong Sua Tai 15 kilometres south of this border province during a predawn attack lasting eight hours.

Thai village families at Ban Khlong Nam Sai, Thung Ruang Thong and Ban Khao Noi Sichomphu were under an evacuation alert while children and women moved into Aranyaprathet district town for temporary sanctuary.

The attack was clearly audible in the town.

Border sources said the Vietnamese Sixth Division fired from its border positions opposite the Khmer Rouge camp at Ban Dong Sua Tai commanded by Mit Sok Tiep.

The Hanoi troops yesterday also reportedly moved two artillery units to a position on Highway No. 5 opposite Ban Khok Sabaeng in what appears to be preparation for another assault today.

#### **Cambodian Refugee Influx Burdens New Camp**

*BK1107014589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Jul 89 p 3*

[Text] The influx of more than 10,000 Cambodians, seen as a sign that local Khmer Rouge commanders are easing their grip on refugees under their control, has stretched the facilities at a new UN-assisted camp, officials said yesterday.

Khmer administrators at Site K reported that the arrival of the refugees over the past week after shelling on July 2 had pushed the camp's population from 2,600 to 14,000, sources noted.

"The situation at Site K is bad," a Thai military officer said. "The only access road is still unfinished because of the rains. Facilities are stretched to the limit and the new arrivals are living in crowded conditions," he added.

Aid officials said large numbers were living under plastic sheets, with instances of five families living in a single shelter. A number of the new arrivals have malaria, which is endemic in the hilly jungle area.

The refugees fled shelling, allegedly by Phnom Penh forces, at Phum Thmei, a clandestine Khmer Rouge camp in the Khao Pikka border area in Trat Province.

Their arrival at Site K had been hailed by aid officials as a sign that local Khmer Rouge commanders are beginning to allow their people to go to the camp, which is open to the United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO) and international aid agencies.

Another UNBRO-assisted camp populated by Khmer Rouge dependents at O'Trao in Sisaket Province is steadily drawing more people, with the camp's population rising from 6,000 in March to 9,700 at last count, officials said.

Analysts say the Khmer Rouge are divided on allowing outside influence in their camps, which are closed to international relief agencies. Those along the southern Chantaburi-Trat area—where Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot is still believed to hold sway—are said to be most reluctant to the idea.

"They don't like it but they are forced to open up," one analyst said. The potential for playing a role in Phnom Penh, for instance, "depends on educated people", so they are allowing their children to be educated, he added.

The Khmer Rouge are due to attend peace talks in Paris later this month with their two partners in the resistance coalition and the government in Phnom Penh. Their participation in a provisional government that would organise elections following the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops is fiercely opposed by Phnom Penh.

The future of the new arrivals at Site K is unknown. A Thai military officer said, "They can stay for as long as they want."

One aid official said he hoped they could stay until they can be repatriated, as is the case with refugees at Site 8 in Prachin Buri Province farther north.

Site K, which opened in mid-May, was built on the model of Site 8, where some 38,000 Khmer Rouge dependents are helped by UNBRO and international aid agencies.

The relatively small number of refugees—2,600—who moved to Site K was seen as a sign of resistance to the camp from local Khmer Rouge commanders, who were believed to want to keep as many Cambodians in their camps as possible to preserve the movement's military clout.

An estimated 54,000 Khmer Rouge dependents are living in UNBRO-assisted camps along the border, but at least this many again are believed to be in clandestine camps beyond the reach of international agencies.

**Cambodian Refugee Smuggling Racket Discovered**  
*BK1707060889 Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai*  
17 Jul 89 p 1, 19

[Excerpt] Acting on information obtained from an investigation, Police Major Samphan Phitsamai, investigation officer of the Aranyaprathet District Police Station in Prachin Buri Province, searched a house at 3 Weruwan Road, Aranyaprathet District, which was rented to Sergeant Net Khamduang, 45, a disabled veteran of the Lop Buri based 21st Artillery Regiment, and his wife Suphatra. The search found three Cambodian men and a woman—En Sang, 56; Lon Oeun, 34; Ot Bun, 30; and Yuon Yan, 54. The four were taken to the police station for investigation.

Suphatra confessed that the four Cambodians were smuggled through the border at Tambon Khlong Nam Sai, Aranyaprathet District, for resettlement in third countries. Two wanted to go to the United States and the other two to Canada to live with their relatives who were resettled there earlier.

Suphatra disclosed that a group of Cambodian informants hired her to arrange resettlement for the four Cambodians at a fee of between 2,000-3,000 baht each. She was successful in arranging resettlement for several Cambodians to third countries in the past.

Earlier Suphatra reportedly had been prosecuted and fined for refugee smuggling. [passage omitted]

**Probe of Possible Corruption at Lao Refugee Camp**  
*BK0807060689 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
8 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] Interior Minister Praman Adireksan picked his deputy, Sano Thainthong, yesterday to head a probe into large-scale corruption at a Laotian refugee camp in Loei.

A House committee has alleged that five top officials are involved in the Ban Winai camp scandal.

Gen Praman said that Mr Sano will select others to sit on a fact-finding body charged with reviewing the House Local Affairs Committee's investigation report submitted to him yesterday.

The committee asked Gen Praman to transfer Permanent Secretary for the Interior Phisan Munlasatsathon, along with the Loei governor, his deputy, the provincial public prosecutor and the Ban Winai refugee camp chief for alleged corruption at the camp.

The committee said it found after three months of independent investigation that a large number of Hmong refugees had been smuggled from Laos into the camp at a cost of 60,000 baht each for resettlement in third countries.

It also found camp officials had allowed a private money changer to monopolise money changing in the camp and operate a racket monopolising the acquisition of rice and household utensils for the refugees.

Although he has agreed to the committee's request to investigate the five officials, Gen Praman said he would not transfer them.

Mr Phisan insisted yesterday that he is innocent and said he has enough evidence to counter the House committee's allegations.

He said that although he is naturally worried by the probe he feels that an investigation is normal considering the allegations.

"Perhaps it may be good for me. People will finally know whether I've committed wrongdoing or not," Mr Phisan said.

The permanent secretary said that he placed one of his deputies in charge of camp operations when he assumed his job as the top ministry official.



"I'm not saying this to deny responsibility over what happened at the camp. I'm only saying that I have not always looked at every detail in the administration of the camp," he said.

Gen Praman said his appointment of Mr Sano to head the probe was in response to the House committee's request.

Mr Sano must head the committee, he said, because Mr Phisan is the most senior official at the Interior Ministry and no one else may investigate him.

Gen Praman said the Interior Ministry has already conducted several "internal" investigations into the scandal.

#### **Bilateral Trade With EC Market Improves**

*BK1907112689 Bangkok TNA in English 0622 GMT 19 Jul 89*

[Text] Bangkok, Jul.19 (OANA-TNA)—Bilateral trade between Thailand and the European Community (EC) favourably increased at an average rate of 22 percent a year over the past six years.

According to the Business Economics Department, the trade volume rose steadily from 62.20 billion baht (2.49 billion US dollars) in 1983 to 118.9 billion baht (4.76 billion US dollars) in 1987, and 163.1 billion baht (6.52 billion US dollars) in 1988.

The EC is one of Thailand's major customers for tapioca pellets, integrated circuits, frozen and canned seafood, textile, jewellery, and sport shoes.

However, it is predicted that some Thai exports, such as tapioca products and textiles are likely to be affected by the harmonized system—a new customs code system to be adopted by the EC. In addition, the exports of sport shoes, hand gloves, leather products and jewellery are estimated to be hit by the European single market policy in 1992.

#### **6-Month Rice Exports Set New Record**

*BK1807092789 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 17 Jul 89*

[Text] Thai rice exports in the first half this year rose 104.2 percent over same period last year to break all 6-month records in the country's nearly 100 years of rice exports.

A total 3.5 million [metric] tons were exported, 1.7 million tons or 104.2 percent over the 1.7 million tons exported in the first 6 months last year. The shipments this year included 3.5 million tons by private exporters and 117,000 by the state. China was the largest buyer, taking 882,000 tons—all from the private sector—amounting to record half-year shipments of Thai rice by that country. Next was Indonesia with 351,000 tons and

then Singapore with 146,000 tons—also all from the private sector. Fourth was most Thailand's regular buyer for nearly a century, Hong Kong, with 134,000 tons, Mozambique with 130,000 tons and the Soviet Union with 125,000 tons—the latter all from the private sector and mostly used as food aid to Vietnam.

#### **Spokesman Reports Decrease in National Debts**

*BK1407043089 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 14 Jul 89*

[Text] The government has successfully reduced national debts by about 10,000 million baht during the past 10 months under its administration. Government Spokesman Suwit Yotmani says the country's internal and external debts accumulated to 639,000 million baht last August when General Chatchai Chunhawan took over the administration. Out of that sum, 342,000 million baht was in the form of internal debts and 297,000 baht foreign debts.

Mr Suwit says that as a result of Gen Chatchai's austerity policy, national debts decreased to 629,000 million baht in March. Out of this, 328,000 million baht was internal debts. The figure declined further to 323,000 million baht in May. Foreign debts, however, registered an increase of 3,600 million baht in March, when 301,000 million baht was recorded. Mr Suwit says the Government has been very economical in its spendings by investing in only projects that will benefit the public as a whole.

#### **Bank Official on Trade Deficit, Inflation**

*BK1907021589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Jul 89 p 26*

[Text] The Bank of Thailand has offered an assurance that all is well with the economy and all economic performances are "satisfactory".

The assurance was offered to allay growing fears the rising inflation rate and trade deficit could threaten the country's economic growth this year.

Deputy Bank of Thailand Governor Chawalit Thanachanan said although the trade deficit during the first six months had risen sharply over the same period last year, "in fact there is nothing much to worry about".

The trade deficit for the first half amounted to about 62,000 million baht—the highest ever for a half-year period—and the year-end figure is expected to be about 145,000 million baht, compared to a deficit of 102,000 million baht in 1987.

Mr Chawalit said the increased trade deficit was because both imports, which have a relatively wider base, and exports grew by annual rates of 30 percent during the first half.

"About 10 percent of imports, mostly consumer products, were imported for re-export purposes so, despite the increased imports this year, the central bank does not consider the situation too grave," Mr Chawalit said.

He also said that, despite the increased trade deficit, improved revenues from tourism had helped offset the deficit in the current accounts and the increased net capital inflow had helped turn the country's balance of payments back into the black.

The net surplus in the balance of payments at the end of June amounted to 30,000 million baht, or more than last year.

Increased earnings from exports, tourism and capital inflows also boosted the country's foreign reserves to a record US\$9,000 million at the end of June.

Mr Chawalit said the annual price index was still acceptable and had not risen above the level forecast by the central bank.

The Bank of Thailand's Economic Research Department director, Siri Kancharoendi, said the inflation rate was currently 4.2 percent per annum and the central bank was forecasting a year-end rate of 4.5 percent.

Mr Chawalit said the local money market situation was still satisfactory.

"Although the liquidity in the market is currently tight, as reflected to a certain degree by higher interest rates in the interbank and repurchase markets, the situation is not serious as there is net capital inflow from abroad. There is no need for the central bank to intervene."

Mr Chawalit said the central bank did not plan to change the one-year fixed deposit and lending rates.

On June 1 the Bank of Thailand lifted the interest rate ceiling on fixed deposits with maturities of more than a year and many expected it to do the same with the one-year fixed deposits, savings accounts and lending rates.

#### **Minister Rules Out Floating Oil Prices**

BK1907044589 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
19 Jul 89 p 13

[Text] PM's [Prime Minister's] Office Minister Kon Thappharangi has ruled out the possibility of floating retail oil prices over the next two years, citing the absence of strong competition as a hindrance to the implementation of government policy.

Kon said in an interview yesterday that retail oil price flotation would be "dangerous" especially in remote villages which have to rely on a handful of oil distributors.

He said a survey by the Commerce Ministry indicated that there were 170 districts in the country with only one oil distributor.

Due to their monopoly, these distributors would be in a position to dictate prices to consumers if prices were de-regulated.

The policy of floating oil prices is contained in the Sixth Development Plan for 1986-1991.

Kon ruled out the possibility of the policy being implemented within the next 24 months.

Both at the macro and micro levels, the minister in charge of petroleum affairs said, the level of competition is insufficient.

The concentration of oil distribution in the hands of only a few oil companies could lead to collusion if retail oil prices were to be floated, he added.

Kon said the government's immediate policy is to encourage more oil trading firms to enter the market.

In addition, the Commerce Ministry has been instructed to cut down the bureaucratic red-tape associated with applications to establish distribution outlets.

International oil companies such as Fina of Belgium and Q8 of Kuwait have expressed interest in competing in Thailand's retail oil market.

Currently, this market is dominated by Esso Standard (Thailand) Co, Shell Co of Thailand Ltd, Caltex Oil (Thailand) Co and Petroleum Authority of Thailand.

Meanwhile, Kon said British Petroleum plans to open 30 petrol stations during the next two years, while Mobil has also begun to enter the retail market.

The policy of promoting competition complements an amendment to the Petroleum Act which aims to boost petroleum exploration and development and thereby increase Thailand's self sufficiency in energy.

Kon reiterated that the government had tried to separate the issue of oil prices from politics, particularly in cases where rising prices of goods were blamed on the oil pricing policy.

He said the recent adjustment in excise tax was aimed at increasing subsidies to the Oil Fund and would help stretch the life-span of the fund as well as reduce the vulnerability of domestic oil prices to sharp swings in international prices.

Asked what would happen if the money should run out, the minister said that during the previous government the Oil Fund recorded deficits of up to Bt [baht] 4-5 billion in order to keep retail oil prices from rising.

The broad issue of oil prices is on the agenda of every monthly meeting of the National Petroleum Policy Committee, chaired by the prime minister.

Kon stressed that oil prices were conditioned by external factors and were not dictated by the government's actions.

Efforts were being made to educate the public about how market forces govern oil prices and to distinguish these forces from government actions, he said.

Kon said he intentionally tried to distance himself from previous government announcements of cuts in oil prices.

### **Opposition Role in Government Criticized**

BK1007020589 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
10 Jul 89 p 8

[Thai Talk Column by Sutichai Yun, *NATION* editor:  
"A Happy Government Is Bad News"]

[Text] We should all be seriously concerned—that this government doesn't feel threatened by the normal, healthy political force that could topple it any day.

The opposition parties are in disarray, unable even to mount a feeble move to grill the government and the proposed no-confidence motion scheduled for July 19 is on shaky ground. Taking pot shots at the government has become a joke. This government has lasted so far by default.

When a government becomes too strong and a supposed parliamentary check-and-balance force is reduced to playing the ugly bickering game, there is something frighteningly wrong with the system. Political stability is one thing; political survival by default is quite another.

The original list of Cabinet members targeted for the censure motion has dwindled from 11 to 4 and only two opposition parties will be pursuing the move—Narong Wongwan's faction within the Solidarity Party and Gen Athit Kamlang-ek's Puangchon Chao Thai Party. Other opposition parties, including outspoken Samak Suntharawat's Prachakon Thai, have bowed out for reasons best known to the "dissident" opposition leaders themselves.

Accusations, which have since been vehemently denied, that certain opposition parties and MPs [members of parliament] have decided to step back and cut down on the number of ministers set for the grilling have had their palms greased have not helped improve the image of the opposition politicians either. Some opposition MPs who have appeared less than enthusiastic about joining the censure move have not even bothered to brush aside allegations that they have been offered the carrot to join the coalition government in the near future if they agreed to detach themselves from this move.

The opposition leaders and MPs have only themselves to blame. The Chatchai administration has every reason to be complacent, notwithstanding the rumours that the some Democrats have been sneaking incriminating documents against their Cabinet colleagues in the Chat Thai Party to the opposition. The story has not in any serious way shaken the coalition. After all, what is there to worry about when the 'big guns' on the other side of the fence aren't interested in joining the game anyway?

The farce in the opposition camp has puzzled most observers concerned—so much so that a Democrat Cabinet member was heard wondering, not totally overjoyed with the scenario: "What's the opposition up to?"

It would have been more palatable and comforting had this government been stacking up great achievements—and not muddling through one self-made crisis after another without any serious questioning from the opposition. Any casual observer could have drawn up an agenda of disastrous proportions, severely damaging to the government as a whole, and individual Cabinet members in particular, and take the powers-that-be to task on a number of critical issues. But the opposition seems more interested in soiling its own credibility than to perform its task of checking and balancing the government.

Staunch supporters of the government may have been trying to deflate the censure move. But critics aren't hard to come by either. Following the crisis over the sacking of the board of directors of the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) and the subsequent chaos and showed up the government's serious bungling, one top EGAT board member involved in trying to defuse the turmoil had no qualms mumbling: "This government is rotten to the core."

That's harsh language indeed. But few insiders would deny their embarrassment over the "commercialization" of the current lineup of the Cabinet and pockets of serious and blatant corruption as well as cronyism that could have been held in check if we had a more effective opposition in parliament.

Advocates have pointed to this government's "political courage" in taking prompt action and moving speedily to move vital projects ahead although detractors have pointed to taints of shady self-interests involved. Still, Gen Chatchai's style is refreshing, if somewhat too flamboyant and superficial at times, compared to former Premier Prem Tinsulanon's often stiff and cautious way of doing things.

The difference may have in fact been necessary for a country undergoing significant economic structural changes. But Prasong Sunsiri, former aide to the ex-premier, made an interesting point the other day when he likened this government to "Rambo" shooting his way indiscriminately in the dark—not even knowing whether the enemies were there.



But can we blame the government for having survived so well in the past eleven months? A government, after all, has the privilege of doing everything possible to cling to power until such time that the opposition could unseat it through a consistent and effective campaign, offering a viable alternative. This scenario doesn't seem likely to emerge in the near future.

Nobody is saying that this government should be toppled. In fact, some of good things that have happened through this government's initiatives could not have taken place without the "yes sir" mentality. This administration has every legitimate right to continue to stay in power and continue with its way of doing things, whatever the critics may say, as long as the opposition is hopelessly lost in the political jungle, hoping only to join the government one day.

It is depressing indeed that no political grouping in this country is genuinely serious about serving as an effective opposition, which, after all, is a very crucial part of parliamentary democracy. It's an embarrassment on a grand scale—a national shame that a government riddled with so many obvious drawbacks and contradictions isn't being challenged in a more meaningful way by politicians elected by the people to represent them—not to jump on the bandwagon at the earliest possible opportunity regardless of political principles and ethics but also, and even more important perhaps, to stay out of the power seat and keep the powers-that-be on the toe at all times.

Fortunately for fun-seekers, this government doesn't need a strong opposition to explode its mistakes into the open. It has the enviable talent of bungling up often enough to entertain the Thai public who can learn to love a government only if it's not too boring—capable of creating a political crisis every now and then to satisfy everybody's sense of involvement in the "national game."

## Vietnam

### Do Muoi Meets FRG Parliamentary Delegation

BK1807164789 Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT  
18 Jul 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 18—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi received at the presidential palace this afternoon the visiting delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany legislature's finance committee led by congressman Arne Boerwsen.

Vu Khoan, assistant to foreign minister; and Joachim Broudre-Groger, F.R.G. ambassador to Vietnam, were also present.

Chairman Do Muoi expressed Vietnam's readiness to expand cooperation with the F.R.G. on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. He asked his guests to convey his regard to the Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

For his part, Arne Boernsen expressed his good impressions during his visit to Vietnam. He welcomed Vietnam's initial successes in its renovation process and expressed his wish to promote the friendly relations and many-sided cooperation between the two countries in the coming period.

While here since July 15, the delegation paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his home and office.

It had working sessions with the National Assembly, the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of External Economic Relations and toured some cultural and economic establishments in Hanoi.

It was also received by Chairman of the National Assembly Le Quang Dao.

### Nguyen Thanh Binh Returns From DPRK

BK1507021989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Text] After paying a visit to the DPRK and attending the 13th World Youth and Students Festival as an honored guest at the invitation of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee, Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, returned to Hanoi on 13 July.

On hand to welcome him back were Comrades Dao Duy Tung, Pham The Duet, Nguyen Thi Binh, and a representative of the Secretariat of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. DPRK Ambassador to Hanoi Yi Hong was also present.

### Hanoi-Vientiane Economic Cooperation Reviewed

BK1807110189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
0015 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Article by station correspondent Kim Chi on Hanoi-Vientiane socioeconomic and cultural cooperation]

[Summary] "During the past years, Hanoi and Vientiane have effectively carried out dozens of cooperation projects related to the socioeconomic and cultural fields. The capital of Vientiane now has hundreds of factories and enterprises of various sizes. These include paper, brick and tile, textile, cement, and timber processing factories, postal service enterprises and so forth. These establishments are supplying increasingly larger volume of materials to production units and essential commodities the Lao people."

Implementing the long-term cooperation agreement signed between the sister cities of Hanoi and Vientiane, the Vientiane-Hanoi paper factory was commissioned in 1986. This factory has now shifted from the subsidized administrative management system to the socialist business and economic accounting system. In 1985 the

Hanoi Truc Bach factory was assigned to install machines and equipment at this factory. Thanks to modern machines and equipment, the Vientiane-Hanoi paper factory has produced dozens of tonnes of paper during the past 6 months, thus saving a considerable amount of foreign currency for the state.

With an aim to optimally use available domestic raw materials such as bamboo and pine to produce paper, the Vietnam Forest Inspection Institute has joined hands with the Lao forestry sector in surveying and zoning off the pine forest in southern Laos and the bodhi forest in northern Laos. Vietnam also helped train many Lao forest inspection and survey cadres.

"In 1988, with cooperation provided by the Vietnamese forestry and foreign trade sectors, the Vientiane Mountainous Region Development Corporation successfully exported a large volume of valuable timber to foreign countries through a Vietnamese port.

"Last year, the (To Kong) cement factory, the largest cement factory in Laos, produced 5,000 tonnes of cement thus meeting partial demands of Vientiane and other provinces. The Vietnam construction materials sector is striving to send more clinker to Laos to help this factory produce from 8,000 to 10,000 tonnes annually.

"The Lao radio and postal service system has been established thoroughly from the central to grass-roots levels. The Vietnam postal service sector has helped Laos establish the communication network, linking communication between Laos and Vietnam and Laos and other countries. Vietnam also helped train almost 600 Lao technical workers to meet requirements for managing, rotating, and exploiting the electric power network. The Vientiane trade sector has now carried out goods exchanges with nine other Lao provinces and many capitals of the fraternal countries, including Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City."

Vientiane has also produced a considerable volume of agricultural products thanks to the modern water conservancy system. In 1988, Vientiane collected an average yield of 4.5 tonnes of rice per hectare, thanks to the close cooperation between Lao and Vietnamese technical cadres and water conservancy workers.

Vientiane also scored remarkable achievements in the educational, cultural, and public health domains. The capital now has more than 400 schools, 5 universities, and 3 colleges. Vientiane is now firmly advancing toward building a prosperous and happy life in the beautiful and independent nation of Laos.

#### **Daily Critiques Paris Economic Conference**

*BK1807150589 Hanoi International Service in English  
1000 GMT 18 Jul 89*

[Text] The Vietnamese national daily NHAN DAN on Tuesday ran a commentary on the summit of the seven industrialized countries. The paper said: The summit

meeting of the heads of states of the seven Western industrialized countries concluded in Paris on Sunday afternoon, earlier than scheduled. Leaders from the USA, Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Italy, and Canada planned to discuss at the meeting a number of pressing topics to decide on coordination of policies.

Among those topics were the serious trade imbalance among capitalist countries, inflation, the fluctuation of exchange rates of the hard currencies, the foreign debts of developing countries, East-West relations, and the protection of the environment.

The meeting took place while a trade war exists between the USA and its allies. The shadow of an economic recession is hanging over Washington and the long-disputed economic policies among the developed capitalist countries are threatening the Western economy.

It is obvious that the number of hot issues have popped up. That is why public opinion is not surprised to note that the Paris summit reached unanimity on only two issues, namely the debt crisis of developing countries and the protection of the environment. Besides, several issues were raised at the summit, such as heightening vigilance against soaring inflation and against drug trafficking.

However, in reality, the problem of the foreign debt of developing countries, discussed at the summit, was settled on the basis of the Brady plan advanced by the White House in March 1989.

Public opinion in various developed countries pointed out that the Brady plan only protected the owner's interest rather than lessened the debtors' heavy burden. The previous summit of the seven Western industrialized countries held in Toronto, Canada in June 1988 worked out measures to reduce the debt for developing countries. However, until now this debt has kept increasing to a record figure of \$1,300 billion. Other important economic questions such as the differences in trade between the U.S., Japan, and Western Europe; the exchange rates of currencies in the capitalist world, especially the appreciation of the dollar, have worried several financial centers in the West. These questions have negatively affected the economic development in capitalist countries, and the Paris summit did not mention measures to solve this.

It is obvious that there is a compromise among the summit participants to avoid their clash on the matter [word indistinct] their differences so they can concentrate on solving acceptable issues to prove the unanimity of the West.

On the political issue, the kind which has become more important at the Western economic summit, the Paris conference has adopted declarations on human rights,

the struggle against terrorism, drug trafficking, cooperation with some Eastern European socialist countries, and the recent developments in China with a view to applying pressure and seeking means to interfere in these countries' internal affairs.

In the military field, the Paris summit held on to the strategy of nuclear deterrence. President of the host country, Mr Francois Mitterrand, was not pleased at the U.S. rejection of his proposal to organize another summit including the have and the have-not nations to discuss economic problems and debt.

The economic summit of developed capitalist countries aimed to join efforts in the present world, full of ups and downs, to seek measures to solve their inner disputes and to maintain their stable development for maximum benefit. However, the world has realized the limited unanimity at the Paris conference in coordinating policies and there remained differences that may be deeper.

**Commentary Addresses 'Refugees-for-Profit' Trade**  
*BK1707022589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
17 Jul 89 p 4

[Commentary Alan Dawson: "VN [Vietnam] Exodus—Have Gold Can Go"]

[Text] Ten years ago on July 21, 1979 in Geneva, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach denied that Hanoi ever had organised or charged citizens to leave the country, and promised not to do it again.

A month ago in Geneva, Mr Thach repeated that prevention of boat people was pretty well impossible. He again denied any government profit from the departures of Vietnamese seeking a better deal somewhere else than they find at home.

Hanoi and local governments have of course benefited indirectly from the great exodus from Vietnam that is continuing 14 years after the battlefields quieted.

Estimates of such benefits vary. Communist Party officials in Ho Chi Minh City said last year that about 25 percent of the economy of Vietnam's largest city depends upon money and goods sent in from expatriates and ex-patriots.

Hanoi has instructed all local governments in the south to set up liaison offices with citizens who have refugee relatives. These families are "encouraged" to write and cable for more money and more goods.

The US Customs Service at Los Angeles international airport alone, in a six-month period that ended last March, seized \$333,000 in gold, cash and goods that were headed for Vietnam in excess of American export law.

These imports are both sponsored and welcomed by Hanoi. There is nothing particularly secret about them. Nor are such methods of gaining foreign currency and aid anything new in the world. China, when it was poor under the emperors, the nationalists, and the communists, is a prime example of such activity.

Vietnam's foreign investment law has spurred the return of ex-citizens to their motherland in an attempt to make money. Hanoi profits from such ventures, and in fact has separate investment regulations that cover overseas Vietnamese as a favoured group over foreigners in general.

Above this, however, has been Vietnam's direct profit from boat people. As long ago as 1978, press reports carried specific names and offices where Vietnamese could pay large sums of money in exchange for the dubious privilege of taking to the sea in a rickety boat and trying to find a country to accept them.

Radio Hanoi gained media coverage last month with a broadcast urging Vietnamese not to leave because of the dangers at sea. What it actually said, however, was that Vietnamese "should not leave the country illegally so as to avoid breaking the law." There were, indeed, other reasons given like pirate attacks and diplomatic problems for the Hanoi government.

Vietnam for the past 10 years has indeed had a major break from the press of the world, who have largely ignored the refugees-for-profit trade first initiated by the Vietnamese government in 1978.

Nguyen Van Hiep, a senior secret police cadre, wasn't at the first Geneva conference in 1979, because he was busy on a Vietnam beach. His task was taking gold, money and goods from refugees, then putting them safely and officially aboard boats bound for neighbouring countries.

He also couldn't make last month's Geneva conference, because he was busy breaking rocks, pulling stumps and fertilising rice fields in the first year of an 18-year assignment to his new position.

His new job is prisoner of the government. Mr Hiep and a few friends made a fatal error. They stole part of Hanoi's money paid by the refugees. And they got caught.

Last December, Mr Hiep and his buddies got a two-day people's court appearance in a vain attempt to justify the thievery of which they were accused. The court essentially laughed in their faces and tossed them into the hard-time slammers that Vietnam maintains for hard core law-breakers.

Reports of the trial are eye-openers. Mr Hiep and friends administered the official government boat people programme up to the end of May, 1979, the court heard, in the province of Dong Nai which is close to Ho Chi Minh City.



In a little over a year, they sent 123 boatloads of refugees on their way—a total of 8,140 people according to records that were disputed neither by the court, the government prosecutors or Mr Hiep.

These people paid gold, Vietnamese currency, hoarded US dollars and home appliances to Mr Hiep for official government permission to board a boat to somewhere or anywhere, but out of Vietnam.

The court talked only about gold. Mr Hiep and friends collected and paid to the government 52,717.5 ounces of gold. Mr Hiep and friends also collected but did not pay to the government 15,795 ounces of gold.

That was a bad mistake, as it turned out. In Mr Hiep's case, the worth of the gold turned out to be 877.5 ounces per year—of imprisonment.

Except for the misappropriation, the operation was a government-ordered one. It was delegated to Vietnam's Ministry of Interior and run by local secret police authorities.

The occasional foreign press reports on this operation have turned out to be amazingly accurate. They have said departure taxes were on a sliding scale that depended on race, means, and age of the refugees, but averaged around 10 ounces of gold for a working adult.

Mr Hiep's detailed accounting released at his court shows that refugees paid an average of about 6.5 ounces of gold each.

The court heard and released testimony that the government ended the legal departure-for-money operation on May 31, 1979, as United Nations officials were beginning to organize the first Geneva conference. Mr Thach told that conference that Hanoi had no such operation in motion.

In the previous 18 months, several hundred thousand Vietnamese paid for "exit visas" and left Vietnam legally. They landed illegally on the shores of many countries, as close as Thailand and China and as distant as Australia and Taiwan.

Malaysia, one of the main victims of the operation, received 110,570 refugees in this period. Thailand got 18,180.

Mr Thach again last month denied Hanoi was directly benefiting from the refugee exodus that has Hong Kong and Thailand on the verge of forcing Vietnamese back home.

Few doubt his word that today only the corrupt take money from boat people and help them on their way out of Vietnam. Most believe his logical statements that a country with a long coastline has a major problem trying to prevent such departures.

The case of Nguyen Van Hiep merely proves that for some officials, money is far more important than the orders of the government.

#### **Gen Le Duc Anh's Soviet Visit Described**

*BK1807044189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2330 GMT 13 Jul 89*

[Article by Chi Phan: "Unforgettable Days in the Soviet Land"]

[Text] Except for the ceremonial rites during the first few minutes at the International Sheremetyevo II Airport, the Soviet comrades welcomed our delegation as one would welcome relatives returning from a long trip. General Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and defense minister, came to the foot of the ramp to welcome and smilingly shake hands with Gen Le Duc Anh, and to inquire about the health of other members of our delegation. Some of the Vietnamese and Soviet generals who have worked together several times, hugged one another.

Although they were very busy with the first congress of the people's delegates, Gen Yazov and other high-ranking officers of the Soviet Army devoted appropriate time to working with our military delegation. During the talks between the two military delegations led by Generals Le Duc Anh and Yazov, most of the Soviet vice defense ministers in charge of the Air Force, Navy, and Air Defense Forces and many generals assuming important positions in the Army were present. Among the familiar faces and well-known figures, appeared some dynamic generals, namely 50-year-old General Moiseyev, chief of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff.

A cordial, open, and frank atmosphere prevailed during the talks which were held in a solemn room of the Soviet Defense Ministry. Speaking on the reorganization, building, and consolidation of national defense, General Yazov pointed out the difficulties that the Soviet party, state, people, and troops are trying to overcome. On this basis, he thoroughly understood the difficulties Vietnam encountered in renovating, building, and consolidating its own national defense.

With a sympathetic voice, Gen Le Duc Anh expressed his belief that with the traditions of revolutionary struggle, dynamism, and creativity, Vietnam and the Soviet Union would certainly overcome the current difficulties. Members of both delegations unanimously agreed on the need to further accelerate cooperation and to consolidate and develop relations between the Vietnamese and Soviet Armies. This viewpoint was reiterated and emphasized by Gen Yazov during a reception for our military delegation at an ancient beautiful palace in a quiet pine forest some 30 km from the center of Moscow.

Comrade Yakovlev, member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Soviet Foreign Policy Commission, cordially received

and talked with Minister Le Duc Anh during his stay in Moscow. The meeting left behind profound impressions of lasting friendship and relations of comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Our military delegation visited the Taman Guard Motorized Rifle Division. The Soviet Defense Ministry appointed General Sorokin, vice defense minister, to accompany our delegation during its stay in the Soviet Union. Our military delegation watched a tactical offensive drill in the defense campaign by a motorized infantry battalion of the 405th Regiment, and examined the equipment, weapons and outfits, and living conditions of troops in the unit. Everyone saw that the unit soldiers have received very basic and standardized training and that their living conditions are quite adequate with 3 to 4 main courses and yogurt and fruit juice served at every meal. All the soldiers looked healthy and physically fit to meet the requirements of reorganization in the Army.

Our military delegation also visited the Voroshilov Military Academy of the Soviet Armed Forces' General Staff Headquarters. This military school trains commanding cadres of strategic and campaign levels, and is a center of military theory to study military science issues. Students in the academy are generals, admirals, and officers from all the armed branches of the Soviet Armed Forces and other socialist countries, including Vietnamese students who have to graduate from another military academy to be selected for continued training in Moscow.

Gen (Salazov), the academy director, briefed our delegation on the training objectives and the fairly modern training and teaching facilities which help students complete the training program. The academy devotes 30 percent of training time for students to learn theories, and the remaining time for practical battlefield exercises.

Leaving Moscow, our military delegation visited the (Backkatca) military region where a Mediterranean climate with bright sunshine prevails, along with orchards of grapes, pears, apples, plums, and peaches. (Backkatca) is 600,000 square km with 100 or more ethnic minorities living together. It is an inland military region charged with building reserve forces in case of war. Our military delegation took this opportunity to visit Volgograd, an heroic city in the military region. The city has some 200 historic relics closely linked to the past of the local people. Among these relics is a 100-meter-high statue of the national mother on top of (Balmierck) hill, holding a sword in one hand and the national flag in another.

Our military delegation was among the heavy crowds of tourists, and young couples wearing luxurious and beautiful wedding gowns. We were given an opportunity to sightsee along the Volga River, a historic and very romantic river. Looking at the heroic city, we could see clearly the giant architectural projects that appear both ancient and modern. On the other side of the river, beaches of yellow sand extend with variegated tents

erected by teenagers; further on is a hydroelectric power dam constructed across the river, giving billions of kilowatt-hours of electricity to the people in the region.

Leaving the heroic Volga city, our military delegation visited Rostov city on the eastern river, Sevastopol city, and the Black Sea Fleet. Admiral Khronopulo, the Black Sea Fleet commander, personally led our delegation on a tour of the glorious cruiser and some units in the fleet which is armed with modern ships and weapons.

Our military delegation's stay in the Soviet Union was unforgettable because the deeper we went into Soviet territory, the more clearly we saw that nothing can destroy the solidarity, friendship, and comprehensive cooperation between the parties, states, peoples, and Armed Forces of the two countries.

#### **Circular on Supplements, Addenda Issued**

*BK1807134189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1100 GMT 17 Jul 89*

[Text] Recently, some papers and publishing houses at the central and local levels have violated the regulations on addenda and supplements to periodicals and special issues, causing a chaotic situation in press and newspaper publishing activities.

On 13 July 1989, the Ministry of Information issued a circular on addenda to special issues as follows:

All temporary permits that the Cultural and Information Service has granted to publishers are illegal because of the following reasons:

- There has been a difference in the contents of the materials at the time they were published and when application forms were filed and permits were granted;
- Permits have been sold to contractors;
- No copies have been submitted for record.

To ensure scrupulous implementation of the Council of Ministers' Decision No 60-HDBT dated 8 June 1989 and the Ministry of Information's Decision No 238 on action to be taken against violations of the Law on Press and Publishing Activities, the Ministry of Information hereby reminds the people's committees; cultural and information services at the provincial, city, and special zone levels; and agencies in charge of overseeing press and publishing activities of the need to strengthen management and guidance as follows:

1. All sectors, mass societies, and localities must include special issues marking National Day, New Year's Day, or founding anniversaries in their yearly plans.
2. Unless they are charged with press and publishing activities, no publishing houses are allowed to use the subject matters of books already planned for publication to issue addenda to periodicals and special issues.

3. In the immediate future, the Ministry of Information will not allow the publication of addenda to special issues so publishers can devote time to improving the quality of their principal papers rather than pursuing business-oriented goals.

Recently, the minister of information ordered the suspension of eight periodicals—three in Hanoi and five in the Southern provinces—because they have failed to comply with the law on publishing activities.

#### **Seminar on Implementing Government Decision**

*BK1607041689 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 12 Jul 89*

[Text] The Ministry of Communications and Transportation recently held a seminar of directors of state-run enterprises to discuss measures to shift grass-roots economic units to socialist business accounting, to evaluate the implementation of the Council of Ministers' Decision No 217-HDBT, and to discuss ways to overcome difficulties in production and business.

During the seminar, directors of these enterprises proposed many concrete, useful ideas related to the immediate measures aimed at overcoming difficulties in the present production and business situation. These viewpoints included the production work of each enterprise in the structure of its economic sector; the formulation of rational production scales; balancing the organization of management, production, labor force, and equipment; and resolving the issues of capital, market relations, and goods consumption.

#### **Private Taxi Company in Ho Chi Minh City**

*BK1807151189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1100 GMT 18 Jul 89*

[Text] Saigon Taxi Company (SATAXI), a private company, was officially commissioned on 10 July. This is the first private passenger car service ever set up in Ho Chi Minh City following the application of the multi-sectorial economic policy by the state.

The company is equipped with new models of Nissan and (Klocbeer) cars each with an air conditioner, a radio cassette player system, and enough room for four passengers.

Contact is being made between the company and officials at Tan Son Nhat Airport to expand service to foreign customers.

SATAXI is also cooperating with the Lam Dong tourist sector in an effort to renovate the Mini Hotel in Dalat to better meet the demands of tourists travelling between Ho Chi Minh City and Dalat.

#### **Paper Views Agricultural Tax Collection**

*BK1807091589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1000 GMT 17 Jul 89*

[From Press Review]

[Text] Under the title "Progress in Agricultural Tax Collection From the Fifth-Month Spring Crop Production," an article in NHAN DAN today says:

Most of the northern provinces are satisfactorily organizing the collection of agricultural taxes from this 5th-month spring crop production. Meanwhile, the southern provinces have fulfilled only less than 50 percent of the tax collection plan for the winter-spring crop and summer-fall crop production—nearly 80 percent of the amount collected during the same period last year.

In general, progress has been made in the collection of agricultural taxes under the new regulations throughout the country. Many localities have finished at an early date the resurvey and remeasurement of land for calculating taxes, establishing tax records, or collecting taxes in conformity with the resolution's 10-based contract mechanism. However, there are still some difficulties in agricultural tax collection that should be eliminated quickly. To promptly overcome these difficulties, the finance sector has advanced a number of measures to satisfactorily combine and submit the tax records of all localities to the state for review by the state in late August, as well as to coordinate with all administrative echelons and sectors in collecting taxes in cash and streamlining and fostering cadres in charge of agricultural taxes.

#### **Nationwide Agricultural Production Reported**

*BK1607034889 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 10 Jul 89*

["Report on agricultural production situation during the past 10 days"]

[Text] Northern provinces, during the past 10 days, have completed the harvest of their winter-spring rice. According to initial reports, these provinces were likely to fulfill their plan norms for the winter-spring rice crop.

As of 5 July, the nation had planted summer-fall rice on almost 97 percent of the planned areas. Most of the provinces in the Nam Bo Delta area took the lead in this planting. Dong Thap Province, for instance, exceeded the plan norm by 14 percent; An Giang Province by 18 percent; and Hau Giang Province by 7.4 percent. Due to the influence of Typhoon No 2, provinces from Quang Nam-Da Nang to Nghe Tinh failed to fulfill their planting plan norms.



The nation has planted almost 270,000 hectares of 10th-month rice or more than 23 percent of the planned acreage, of which 80,000 hectares were planted in upland areas and 60,000-70,000 hectares in lowland areas. The remaining hectares were early 10th-month rice.

Thanks to the quick harvest of the winter-spring rice and the application of the new contractual system, the pace of 10th-month rice planting in localities was relatively quick. With the current favorable weather conditions, many provinces may complete their 10th-month rice planting in July.

While welcoming favorable conditions at the beginning of the 10th-month rice crop, localities should consistently enhance their vigilance against this year's unpredictable weather conditions. Special attention should be immediately given to the movement of Typhoon No 4 which is likely to hit the Bac Bo Delta areas.

Along with mapping out measures to control floods and typhoons, a number of localities continued to sow reserve rice seedlings for the second and third phases of 10th-month rice planting.

Regarding harmful insects, northern provinces experienced damages caused to rice seedlings by stem borers, with a density of 3 to 5 per square meter. Rice hispas also appeared in provinces of the Red River Delta. After the recent heavy downpours, larva appeared and damaged rice seedlings in Ha Nam Ninh, Vinh Phu, and Lai Chau Provinces with a density of 10 to 15 per square meter; 20 to 30 in some areas. Southern provinces experienced more damages caused by the insects. In the Mekong River Delta provinces, 3,000 hectares were damaged by stem borers; 12,000 hectares by rice plant hoppers; and 15,000 hectares by aphelenchoides.

It is imperative for provinces in the Bac Bo Delta area to take urgent measures to cope with Typhoon No 4, taking into account experiences drawn during the struggle against Typhoons Nos 2 and 3 to minimize losses as much as possible.

Regarding production, localities should continue to care for and begin harvesting the early summer-fall rice crop. Northern provinces should speed up the 10th-month rice planting, especially the early 10th-month rice crop, while preparing land for the coming winter crop.

**Improved Cultural, Artistic Environment Urged**  
*BK1707141789 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
2300 GMT 11 Jul 89

[NHAN DAN 12 July Editorial: "Keep the Cultural and Artistic Environment Clean"]

[Text] In recent days, as far as cultural and artistic activities are concerned, various negative phenomena have surfaced in many localities. The spread of black videotapes has recurred at an alarming rate. There are

more than 40,000 videotape recorders nationwide but only 20,000 of them have been registered. Videotape showings have become a lucrative business. Noteworthy is the fact that like the private sector, many state agencies and mass organizations have ignored existing laws and regulations and held commercial videotape shows either on the sly or in public places. Most of the video movies are not on the list of approved materials and depict mystical powers, crimes, sexual techniques, violence, and obscenity. More and more illegal video movies have been imported.

In addition, music produced under the old regime and having bad contents or a reactionary nature have been indiscriminately played in public places, especially at restaurants, bars, and department stores.

Many black books, magazines, and supplements depicting scenes of cold-blooded killing and obscene sexual acts have been introduced to the public.

All these phenomena have contaminated the cultural and artistic environment and adversely affected the hearts and minds of the people, especially the younger generation, becoming a serious social problem.

The underlying cause of this chaotic situation rests mainly with lax state control over cultural and artistic activities. Instead of being scrupulously complied with, many of the regulations of the Ministries of Culture and Information on video cassette shows and other cultural and artistic activities have repeatedly been violated.

Many state agencies and private parties have tried by all means to turn cultural and artistic activities into a lucrative business and displayed no sense of responsibility for the disastrous consequences that their deeds may cause to the society. In the meantime, many bad elements have taken advantage of loopholes in the state control system to introduce harmful materials to the public.

In order to keep the cultural and artistic environment clean, as an immediate objective, it is necessary to use the strength of the people to exert state control over cultural and artistic activities and put an immediate end to the indiscriminate publication and circulation of materials of a decadent and reactionary nature. Timely and strong action must be taken against illegal activities. Efforts are needed to do away with the tendency to organize cultural and artistic activities for commercial purposes as well as to restore order on the cultural and artistic front.

The decisions of the Ministries of Culture and Information on publishing and cultural and artistic activities must be scrupulously complied with by all sides concerned, first of all, by party organizations, administrative organs, and mass societies.

Next, it is necessary to enact the law on cultural and artistic activities to guarantee proper order in society.

Cultural and artistic activities play an important role in forming a new type of people and a socialist life-style and should have the participation of both the cultural sector and the entire party and people. The personal efforts of the cultural sector cannot keep the cultural and artistic environment clean. To this end, we must have the strength of the entire people and the adequate concern of the state.

It is not our state's policy to shift all cultural and artistic activities to business accountability or to let the cultural

sector bear the operating cost all by itself. Based on the concrete economic and financial potentials we have at present, the state has reserved an appropriate part of the state budget to build and develop a new socialist culture.

By opposing cultural materials of an unhealthy and reactionary nature and promoting healthy cultural and artistic activities, we can create good conditions for forming a new type of people.

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